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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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COLONEL SMITH'S ATTEMPT TO CRASH THE SENATE GATE

IN SPITE OF THE BLUNTEST WARNINGS that either the door will be slammed in his face or that he will be expelled after taking his oath of office, Col. Frank L. Smith, appointed by Gov. Len Small of Illinois to fill out the unexpired term of the late William B. McKinley in the United States Senate, has announced his determination to present his credentials to that august, and in this case inhospitable, body. One or other rebuff is virtually certain, the Washington correspondents report, because many Senators of his own party will unite with the Democrats to exclude him. "Colonel Smith, according to all indications in Senate circles, has not even a remote chance of being allowed to remain in the Senate," says a Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, who adds: "The only question is whether he will be barred 'at the door' and not permitted to take the oath, or whether he will be allowed to take the oath and then be unseated." Nevertheless, reports a correspondent of the Democratic New York *World*, "he is coming to Washington soon after the first of the year to fight for his seat, in the face of repeated Administration urgings that he remain away." "Colonel Smith has told his friends he would rather go down fighting than tamely submit to being eliminated by men whose sins in the matter of accepting campaign contributions from people interested in what favors might be extended are at least as black as his own," the same dispatch further informs us.

International Newsreel photograph

HE DOESN'T SEEM WORRIED

But perhaps this telephone message was not the one that Frank L. Smith received from Senator Watson urging him not to accept his appointment to the Senate.

While the "slush-fund" charge against Colonel Smith is the matter of outstanding concern to the American people, his case is complicated by a number of lesser issues. When he won the Republican nomination for the Senate in the primaries last summer he was chairman of the State Commission which regulated the public utilities of Illinois. After the primaries an investigating committee reported that Samuel Insull, "manager of an investment in public utilities in the State of Illinois approximating the sum of $650,000,000," had contributed $125,000 to his campaign fund. Despite this revelation, and the charge that his campaign cost more than $400,000, the voters of Illinois elected him in November to a Senate seat in the Seventieth Congress, which convenes in December, 1927. Then, on the sudden death of Senator McKinley, the Governor appointed him to serve also for the remainder of the term in the present Sixty-ninth Congress. This appointment started a fight that might otherwise have been postponed a year. Incidentally, by injecting this highly controversial issue into the already overcrowded short session, it threatened to compel the calling of a special session of the Seventieth Congress during the coming spring and summer—an outcome the Republican leaders are said to be very anxious to avoid.

When it became known that Governor Small intended to give Colonel Smith the interim appointment, we are told, some of these leaders used all their influence to dissuade him. Failing in this, they urged the Colonel not to accept, telling him frankly that he couldn't be seated. His reply was to force a showdown on the slush-fund issue, arguing that, as he had to meet it ultimately, he might as well get it over with as soon as possible. He insists that the Insull money was paid to his campaign manager without his knowledge, and because Mr. Insull was interested in keeping the United States out of the World Court.

A political bomb has been thrown into the Senate, editorial observers agree, by Colonel Smith's insistence upon claiming the title of Senator, which is his by both election and appointment. Some suspicious Republican Senators, Charles Michelson tells us in the New York *World*, are even wondering "if Frank Smith's hurling of himself against a brick wall isn't a Lowden plot to prevent President Coolidge having the Illinois delegation in 1928. Why, they ask, does he insist on doing the thing that makes it hard for him and them, unless there is something more behind his stubbornness than a desire to get to the Senate as soon as possible?" It is an extraordinary situation, and one by which "the State of Illinois is put in a position of great embarrassment," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), because, in effect, "a political quarantine, based on a moral issue, is erected against its chosen representative." As the Chicago *Journal of*

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TAKE CARE! BEWARE!

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

Commerce (Ind.) sees it the appointment of Colonel Smith was "Governor Small's clear duty, in view of the recent vote of the Illinois electorate, and the acceptance of that appointment was Colonel Smith's clear duty." Moreover, this paper adds, "the acceptance of Colonel Smith's credentials by the Senate is the Senate's clear duty, because it can not refuse those credentials without denying to the people of Illinois their right to choose their own Senator." And we read further:

"In the political history of the last few years we can recall no more brazen piece of impudence than the threats of a number of Republican Senators to vote against seating Senator Smith at this session because his appearance at the Senate door would interfere with other Senate business.

"What is the Senate, anyway? A private club? The right of Senator Smith to his seat should be judged upon its own merit, without reference to the convenience and the peace of mind of any Republican Senator or of any number of Republican Senators. Is Senator Smith entitled to his seat? That is the only question.

"And his right to his seat, for the three months of this session, is even stronger than his right to his seat for the six years after March 4. Now there is no question of an election or of a primary; Senator Smith receives his seat by appointment from the Governor of Illinois, whose legal right to appoint is undisputed. The only possible objection that can be raised to the seating of Senator Smith at this session is that in character he is unfit. And, as to his character, the people of Illinois passed judgment upon that when they elected him to the six-year term last month, after a campaign in which his character was shot at with every conceivable weapon of political warfare.

"The Senate, as autocratic judge of the qualifications of its members, can exclude Senator Smith. But so can it exclude anybody, or unseat anybody. Its power is absolute. But justice dictates that it shall not use that power to thwart the wishes of the people of a presumably sovereign State, who have placed their mark of approval upon a candidate who is constitutionally qualified."

But the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), not much imprest by the "purely legalistic" aspect of the case, notes that many Senators regard Colonel Smith as "not the kind of man the Senate wants to have around, because his standards of honor in the public service are too low." "The conscience of the Senate versus the conscience of Illinois" is what the New York *World* sees in the case. But the Omaha *World-Herald* is moved to remark that the public conscience in America is not awake to the real significance of "slush funds" and other financial irregularities in our political life. Says this independent paper:

"It was well and widely known long before the election that Colonel Smith had purchased the Republican nomination at a cost of more than 400 thousand dollars, of which approximately 170 thousand dollars was contributed by Samuel Insull and other public-utility magnates for whose companies Mr. Smith, as chairman of the Illinois Public Service Commission, helped fix rates and conditions of service. Nevertheless he was elected by a decisive majority.

"It was well known that Vare of Pennsylvania had purchased his nomination at an even greater cost. But the voters of Pennsylvania gave him an equally decisive commission to represent them in the Senate.

"It was well known that Gould of Maine had been denounced by a Canadian judge as a corruptionist for giving a former Prime Minister of the province of New Brunswick 100 thousand dollars. But the people of Maine voted overwhelmingly to send him to the Senate.

"Decent men abhor the things that Smith and Vare and Gould have been caught in the act of doing. They have harsh names for them, the mildest of which perhaps is graft. But decency as a public policy seems to have been lulled into a sort of stupor. The plain and humiliating fact is that, except for a very slight minority, nobody seems to worry much about colossal crookedness in high places.

"America with one of the most virtuously correct of men at its head is as indifferent to the financial peculations of men in high places as was ever the France of Louis the Fifteenth, or Russia under the late Czar. There seems to be a sanctity about a million dollars that makes it sacrilege to do more than slap it on the wrist when it is caught with the goods."

But if our public is indifferent, our Senate is not, declares the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), which cites the following facts in support of its contention that the Upper Chamber "makes short shrift of corruptionists" and deals decisively with "rottenness in high places":

"It drove Lorimer from the Senate. It drove Newberry into retirement. It drove Denby out of the Cabinet. It refused to confirm Warren because of his relations with the Sugar Trust. It exposed the corruption in the Department of Justice and drove Daugherty into private life. It exposed the crime of the oil-reserve affair and satisfied the nation that there was a crime. It ordered an investigation of the corruption in the primaries of Illinois and Pennsylvania. It has challenged instantly the insolence of Len Small in attempting to foist the beneficiary of Illinois lawlessness upon it. About the only things that have been done, and done effectively, to combat the rising tide of corruption in this country have been done by the Senate."

CAN THIS BE THE WRONG KEY?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

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THE FIGHT OVER THE CRUISERS

FOR THE THIRD TIME in recent history, the House Naval Affairs Committee has taken direct issue with the President of the United States. The first time, we are reminded by Carter Field, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, was when President Wilson asked for the authorization of sixteen battle-ships, ten years ago. The second instance was when President Harding sought authority to scrap ships under the provisions of the Washington Treaty. The third occasion was a protest by Chairman Butler of the House Committee against the failure of the Budget Bureau to recommend appropriations for three light cruisers authorized by Congress in 1924. As a result, President Coolidge, it is said, will support a bill introduced by Representative Butler authorizing the construction of ten light cruisers, in addition to the eight already authorized by Congress more than two years ago. Five of these eight cruisers have been built, and construction of the remaining three, if sufficient money is appropriated at the present session of Congress, will begin before July 1, 1927. Whether this appropriation should be made is the question now agitating Washington. Mr. Coolidge is opposed to making appropriations at this time for their construction.

Of course, points out Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "a law authorizing the building of a ship does not become effective until an appropriation is made to do the work." And in this instance, say Washington dispatches, no appropriation has been made; the Butler bill merely "authorizes" the construction of ten cruisers of 10,000 tons displacement, with a thirty-five-knot speed and eight-inch guns, to be completed by 1931. It also empowers the President, at his discretion, to suspend a part of or all the construction authorized in the Butler bill. As Henry Suydam points out in a Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"President Coolidge would be given a powerful diplomatic weapon with which to precipitate another disarmament conference in the bill introduced by Representative Butler. The President would be in a position to point out to other Powers that he is authorized to embark on a large program of competitive armament in auxiliary ships, upon which no limitation was placed in the naval disarmament treaty of 1922, except that such craft may not exceed 10,000 tons."

"Additional cruiser strength is the Navy's greatest need to-day," declares the New York *Herald Tribune*. Because of our wealth and position among the Powers, "we need a Navy that shall be second to none," agrees the Troy *Record*. This is also the view of the New York *American*, Minneapolis *Journal*, Manchester *Union*, and Kansas City *Star*. As the New Hampshire paper puts it: "The best guaranty of peace is ability to defend ourselves from attack. And that guaranty can not be had with a Navy unequal to the demands which may be made upon it. The House Committee's action, therefore, will command strong public support."

On the other hand, several editors believe that if we wish to lead the world in another move toward naval disarmament, the best way is to content ourselves with a reasonable construction program. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out:

"When President Coolidge says in his annual message that 'no navy in the world, with one exception, approaches ours, and none surpasses it,' he may be presumed to be speaking with the authority of definitive information from the Navy Department, and it is hardly credible that a temporary delay in the construction of three light cruisers would menace our safety or actually our position as a naval Power."

In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, based on the House Naval Affairs Committee's figures, we learn that—

"The relative strength of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, the Powers signatory to the naval limitation treaty, in first-line light cruisers already built—cruisers that actually exist—is as follows:

Country	*Number*	*Tonnage*
United States	10	75,000
Great Britain	40	194,290
Japan	19	102,005
France	3	16,731
Italy	8	30,784

"In first-line light cruisers now being built, the relative standing is:

Country	*Number*	*Tonnage*
United States	2	20,000
Great Britain	11	110,000
Japan	6	54,200
France	6	53,619
Italy	2	20,000

"The relative standing in first-line light cruisers 'authorized and appropriated for' is as follows:

Country	*Number*	*Tonnage*
United States	3	30,000
Great Britain	3	28,000
Japan	0	.....
France	1	10,000
Italy	0	.....

Continues the House Committee report:

"Cruisers are the type of vessel for universal service both in peace and war—in peace to cultivate friendly relations; to show the flag wherever American interests require; in war to do all the multitudinous duties of offense and defense in every sea that vessels of the cruiser class can accomplish more efficiently than any other type of warship.

"The cruisers now being built are second in offensive and defensive power only to the capital ship. They are faster than the capital ship, and will overtake, under average sea conditions, all other types of naval and merchant ships.

"They may give battle on equal or advantageous terms to any but the capital ship."

The Baltimore *Sun*, nevertheless, finds it "impossible to condone President Coolidge in his abrupt change of front on the cruiser question." As the Baltimore paper explains:

"In his budget message to Congress about two weeks ago, Mr. Coolidge refused to provide funds for construction of three of the eight cruisers authorized in 1924. He declared it would be 'unfortunate' to commence construction, in view of the movement for further limitation of armaments. Yet we find Chairman Butler coming from the White House to introduce a bill authorizing construction of ten new cruisers. The 'big Navy' men in the House were angry over his refusal to provide funds in the Budget for the remaining three of the cruisers authorized in 1924, and were in threatening mood. The President doubtless said to himself that he would sanction a bill to authorize ten new cruisers—but the money to build them would be another story, to be written later.

"The first misfortune in this inner compromise is that, if a group of 'big Navy' members can push the President into sanctioning authorization to-day, it is to be feared that they will be able to push him into provision of money for construction."

Underwood & Underwood photograph

A "BIG NAVY" LEADER

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who protested personally to Mr. Coolidge recently because the Bureau of the Budget failed to recommend appropriations for three cruisers authorized by Congress in 1924.

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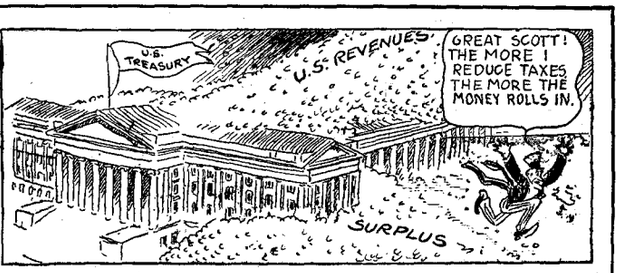
GOSH, I WISH WE COULD GET GARY TO ORGANIZE US FARMERS
GENTLEMEN WE'D BETTER DIVIDE THESE SURPLUS PROFITS BEFORE THEY SWAMP US.
GARY
U.S. STEEL PROFITS



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THE GOLDEN FLOOD

The United States Steel Corporation has just divided a $200,000,000 "melon."

The government revenues overrun the government requirements.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

WHY MELLON AND GARY PROPHESY PROSPERITY

AFTER ALL, 1926 was a prosperous year for the country at large, despite depression in some industries and the troubles of the Western and Southern agriculturists. But what of 1927? This is the universal question in business and financial centers. Of course, nobody can foretell the future, but during the closing weeks of 1926 the optimists have been able to point to two redoubtable figures among the nation's business leaders to justify their most roseate outgivings. These two venerable champions are Andrew Mellon, the seventy-two-year-old Secretary of the Treasury, and Elbert H. Gary, still chief executive of the United States Steel Corporation at eighty. The Secretary of the Treasury, reviewing financial and business conditions, tells us that "our domestic situation is in good shape and we can look forward to another satisfactory year." Mr. Gary is almost universally acclaimed as saying the same thing in the shape of the announcement of our premier industrial corporation's first stock dividend in its twenty-five-year history. This gift of $225,000,000 in extra stock to its shareholders was interpreted on the Stock Exchange, as well as by financial writers and editors everywhere, as a declaration of confidence in continued prosperity. No words of assurance, as one New York paper puts it, "could equal such a gesture in weight or conviction." The Steel "melon" is deemed all the more important since it is but one of such distributions. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* notes that extra dividends in stock or cash "have been declared or paid in nearly all lines of industry this year." Among them may be noted distributions by such leading concerns as the General Motors Corporation, the F. W. Woolworth Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the California Packing Company, Nash Motors, and the American Can Company; and several Wall Street authorities predict many more such disbursements in the not too distant future.

In the closing weeks of the old year, bright prospects for the new were foreseen by many a watcher of the curves and trends and statistics that record business ups and downs. The status of business was seen by *Dun's Review* to be "distinctly favorable" as the year-end approached. The three factors which have caused the chief concern, building, motors, and cotton, all, according to *The American Bankers Association Journal*, "show signs that they will work out satisfactorily." Business in the closing days of 1926 was progressing "at a very active pace," it is noted by the Cambridge Associates of Boston. That important Mid-western financial institution, the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, finds bright prospects for business activity during the first half of 1927. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, a cautious statistician, concludes that "1927 will be a pretty good business year, even if it should turn out to be somewhat slower than 1926." Such general statements are supported by reports of record-breaking holiday trade in New York, Chicago and Washington; by assertions that 1926 was a banner railroad year, and by optimistic statements from the motor industry about which doubtful conjectures were being made a few weeks ago.

The best brief statement of the prospects for prosperity is contained in Secretary Mellon's annual report on the finances of the nation. Our prosperity of recent years is continuing, he says:

"We have worked hard and we have progressed. Still in a nation as extensive as the United States and having such varied interests there must be sections or trades which may not at all times be sharing equally in this prosperity. A land boom in Florida seems to have subsided without serious injury. A bumper cotton crop has materially decreased the price of cotton, but plans for withholding a portion of the crop and for its orderly marketing are already well under way, and the financing for the purpose is available. The textile industry, which has been unprofitable for the last few years, will have an opportunity for recovery in the low cost of cotton. In some parts of the country a surplus of farm lands, taken over by the banks for loans, will have to be worked out. Bituminous-coal mining, which has been deprest, shows improvement through foreign demand.

"There are specific instances of maladjustment, but, if we take the United States as a whole, the current year has been good. The high earning power of our people, from which comes our great buying capacity, is indicated by increases in sales during the year by mail-order houses and of agricultural implements, motor-cars, tractors, and many other articles once considered luxuries. Another indication of well-being is the amount of travel abroad and within the country by train and motor. The strength of our present prosperity is the broadness of its base; yet with all this spending, savings accounts have gone up, more life insurance is being written, and sound securities are sought by the small investor.

"During the year, commodity prices generally have declined slightly and farm prices have not yet been restored to their relative position as compared with all prices. There is little unemployment, and wages are good. Industry is active. There is a close margin between costs and prices, which has made competition severe, but due to the great volume of business and quantity production, profits, small in each transaction, have been large in the aggregate. The most notable improvement has been the restoration of the railroads to their proper place in the community."

"Credit throughout the country seems," to the Secretary of the Treasury, "to be ample." "Money for investment is plentiful," and on the whole it appears to this eminent authority that "our domestic situation is in good shape and we can look forward to another satisfactory year."

This statement is hailed as a hopeful omen from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Mellon "is manifestly hopeful," says the New York *Times*, and that, argues the Hartford *Courant*, "is a sufficient reason why the rest of us should be like-minded." The Jersey City *Journal* thinks that the average citizen will accept Mr. Mellon's conclusions "without any reservations." The Chicago *Daily News* feels that his message will bring encouragement "to manufacturers, merchants, wage workers and the public generally." "When Secretary Mellon made his financial report for 1925, many held that our prosperity

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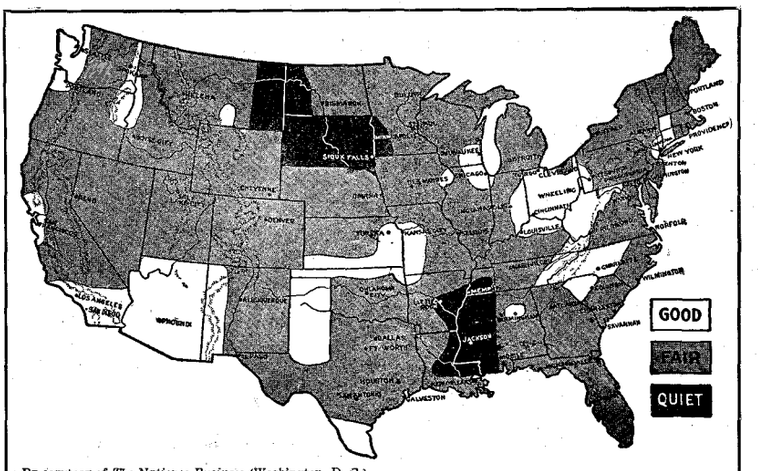
had reached the highest point possible and that it must begin to recede"; but, observes the Los Angeles *Times*, "1926 is farther in advance of 1925 than that year was in advance of 1924." Business conditions as reported by Mr. Mellon "give no indication of reaction in the forthcoming year," says the Seattle *Times;* "they justify the prediction of an indefinite continuation of good times." And "Secretary Mellon's optimism and his statistics" leave the San Francisco *Chronicle* "wondering if there is any limit."

Similar wonderment is manifested by many at Steel's stock bonus. Wall Street views it to mean that the directors of the Corporation who have been consistently conservative for years expect general prosperity to continue indefinitely. The day after the announcement, brokers bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange more than 630,000 shares of Steel common in five hours. Orders coming from investors and speculators in every State and in many foreign countries flooded the brokerage houses, according to the New York papers. The announcement is called by the Newark *News* "the biggest bullish bet that has been made in years." For one thing, as we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "a Steel dividend means more than any other because it comes from the world's largest industrial corporation and goes to something like 86,000 shareholders." Since "there is no truer barometer of American industry than iron and steel," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* reasons that "the assured prosperity of the daddy of all metal makers is an index of universal prosperity." With Mr. Gary's announcement, writes Arthur D. Welton from Chicago to the financial page of the New York *Evening Post*, "the last shred of doubt about prosperity disappeared, and any one who expresses doubt that business will pass into the new year without loss of impetus is likely to be boiled in oil."



By courtesy of *The Nation's Business* (Washington D. C.)

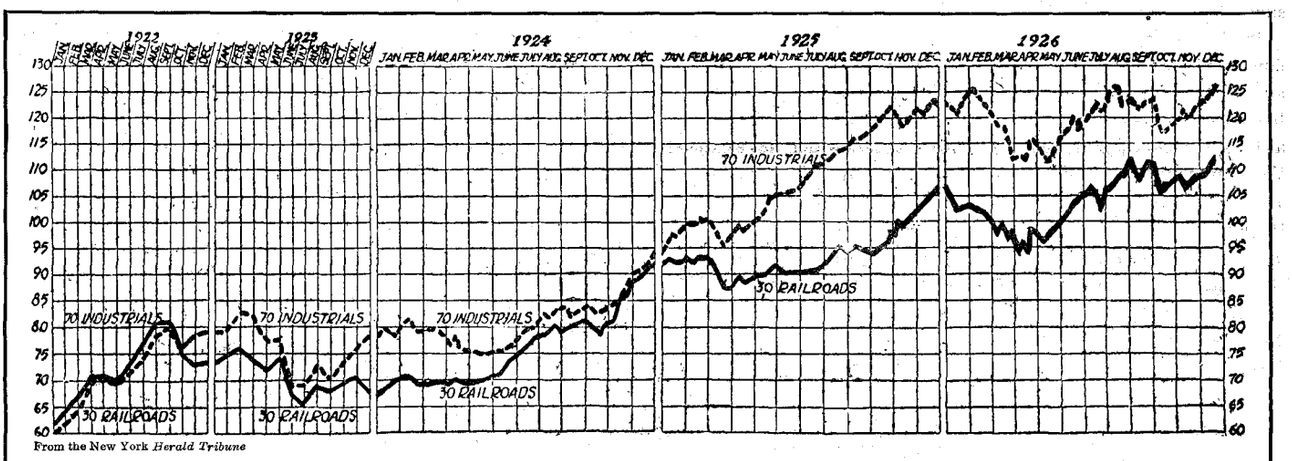
BUSINESS MAP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST MONTH OF 1926

This map, prepared by Frank Greene of *Bradstreet's* for the January *Nation's Business*, shows how business activity was distributed through the country at the beginning of December. Note that the two black areas represent the low prices received by farmers for grain and cotton respectively. The map of a year ago showed a much larger white area through the South and Middle West, and no black areas at all except in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The map of a month ago showed a black belt across the portion of Florida affected by the storms of the summer.

The statement that aroused all this enthusiasm was issued on December 16. Mr. Gary simply said that the directors had recommended that next April the common shares of the corporation "be increased by 2,033,210 shares, which is equivalent to 40 per cent. of the present outstanding common shares, for the purpose of distributing the same as an extra special dividend to the common stockholders. It is believed the property conditions and earning capacity of the corporation justify the proposed action at this time." It is generally thought in Wall Street, according to the New York papers, that the present annual dividend rate of 7 per cent. will be maintained.

But not quite all the editorial comment is sheer jubilation. There are persons, says the Chicago *Daily News*, who "believe that the corporation's enormous surplus represents undue profits, and that instead of issuing more stock for which the public must provide dividends, the giant concern, by reducing the prices of iron and steel products, would serve to better purpose humanity in this industrial age." And it would be strange, remarks the New York *Times*, "if, at least, the slumbering antagonism to the steel tariff schedules were not awakened by it."

But *The Nation's Business* (Washington, D. C.), organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has been gathering the opinions of a large number of business leaders throughout the country, reports that "while there is in no sense a pessimistic note in the replies as a whole, there is a note of caution, a suggestion that 1927, at least for its first half, may see some shading off." The Alexander Hamilton Institute does not expect industrial earnings to be so generally good as in 1926. The Franklin Statistical Service thinks it "almost certain that in 1927 business will not be as good as in 1926."



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

ONE SIGN THAT BUSINESS IS STILL RECOVERING FROM THE AFTER-WAR SLUMP

Five years of advancing prices for railroad and industrial stocks on the New York Stock Exchange are indicated by the curves, whose ascent is only temporarily interrupted by occasional market slumps.

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PANAMA TO AID US IN WAR

OUR NEW TREATY WITH PANAMA, binding that republic to consider itself in a state of war in any conflict in which the United States is a belligerent, was first heard of as long ago as last July, when hints about its contents came to this country in a dispatch from Panama. Since the treaties of 1903 and 1904 were signed, point out Washington correspondents, the airplane and radio have made the problem of defending the Canal Zone more complicated. Hence a new treaty between this country and the southern republic has long been needed, declares the New York *World*, and the document recently completed, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, "is not only an important contribution to the security of the Canal, but a proof of the friendly disposition of the Government and people of Panama." And, believes the Baltimore *Sun*, "it should enable us better to appreciate the British attitude toward Egypt, Palestine, and Hedjaz, which stand in much the same relation to the Suez Canal as does Panama to that bearing its name."

There are thirteen articles in the new treaty, which is to be placed before the Senates of the two countries for ratification. But, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "they seem to be mutually advantageous articles, and certainly can be regarded as the business of none but the United States and Panama." The heart of the treaty, with its provision for joint action in event of war, seems to be contained in Article XI, which says, in part:

"The Republic of Panama agrees to cooperate in all possible ways with the United States in the protection and defense of the Panama Canal. Consequently, the Republic of Panama will consider herself in a state of war in case of any war in which the United States should be a belligerent, and in order to render more effective the defense of the Canal will, if necessary in the opinion of the United States Government, turn over to the United States in all the territory of the Republic of Panama, during the period of actual or threatened hostilities, the control and operation of wireless and radio communication, aircraft, aviation centers, and aerial navigation . . . and the United States shall have the direction and control of all military operations in any part of the territory of the Republic of Panama."

To the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"This article represents a long advance over the previous attitude of Panama, which heretofore merely had agreed to give the greatest access possible to the United States for the movement of troops, ships, and supplies in event this country should go to war, and to place no hindrance in the way of American defense of the Canal.

"While the treaty is not officially regarded in Washington as an offensive and defensive alliance, reactions to it have already been noted in foreign capitals, where discussions are said to have arisen as to whether it would constitute, on the part of Panama, a violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which that country is a signatory.

"Complete control of radio and other communications, aircraft and aviation, of transit on the Canal, and other matters involving national defense, is given to the United States by the new treaty. In regulating aircraft and aviation centers, the safety of the Canal is to be the deciding factor."

A strong hostile force, observes the New York *Herald Tribune*, in the event of war with the United States, "would be tempted by Panama's weakness to use its waters and soil as bases for an offensive." And, while the republic is already pledged to give the American Government the necessary facilities to defend the Canal, we are reminded by *The Herald Tribune* that—

"If it did that in war-time it would lose its neutral status—a status which few belligerents would respect in any event. Military cooperation with the United States to defend the waterway is, therefore, already implied in Panama's geographical situation and special political relations to the Canal Zone.

"The United States, if it were at war, would have to defend Panama whether it wanted to or not, and Panama would have to utilize such protection. The treaty is to the interest of both countries, because it regularizes in advance a situation easy to foresee. It may cause some concern at Geneva, since Panama, as a member of the League of Nations, is bound by the Covenant not to go to war with any other member except after arbitration or submission of the causes of dispute to the League Council. Inasmuch as Canada, Australia, the South African Union, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, and even India are members of the League, it is by no means clear that they would not be more or less automatically involved in any war in which Great Britain engaged.

"Panama's action will hardly excite more than academic criticism. The Panama Republic's interests can not be disentangled from the Canal Zone's interests in case of military attack on the United States. The practical implications of that intermixture are stronger than any academic logic."

In fact, maintains the editor of the Boston *Transcript:*

"The United States does not recognize any authority or influence whatever on the part of the League of Nations over its relations with the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Any war in which the United States and Panama were jointly engaged would be a war for the protection of an American republic against outside aggression, and would be entirely within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

"If there is any uncertainty at Geneva regarding the attitude of the United States with respect to the exclusion from the purview of the League of Nations of questions involving our relations with American nations, it is well to have it cleared up by the ratification of this treaty."

Heretofore, observes the New York *World*, Panama's attitude has been that she is treated "too much as a vassal State, and too little as an independent nation." Of the American gains under the new treaty, this paper says:

"We are, it appears, to have a new island, Manzanilla, at the Atlantic terminus of the Canal; we are to have a far-reaching control over radio and aircraft; we are to have iron-clad guaranties of Panaman assistance in any war. If ratified, it would be one more step in the march which has given us Guantanamo Bay, the Virgin Islands, Samana Bay in Santo Domingo, Mole St. Nicholas, Fonseca Bay, and the Corn Islands of Nicaragua.

"The propriety of all our new advantages, and the degree to which Panama herself benefits under the treaty, must be carefully weighed when the full text of the treaty is received. One question has been that of communications between the two halves of Panama, split by the Canal. One has been the question of the proper limits to be set about American claims to lands and waters outside the Zone as needed to maintain or protect the Canal. Another has been the question of Panama's right to build a railway across her territory; still another has been Panama's claims to property of the French Canal Company."

If the new treaty is ratified by each nation, Panama will have customs-houses in the Canal Zone for the collection of duties, and there will be no interference with her liquor laws. In fact, notes the New York *Times:*

"The new treaty may be described as an expansion of the defensive paragraphs of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty. It appears inadequate now as regards the relations of the United States and Panama, because aviation and radio have made the problem of defending the Canal Zone more complicated. The Zone is, after all, a small part of the country known as Panama, a corridor through it, as it were. The population is about half a million, and it contains a considerable number of aliens. It is obvious that Panama's support of the United States as Canal proprietor must be whole-hearted. So it is agreed that, in case war is made upon the United States, Panama will consider herself in a state of war.

"Army and naval maneuvers have shown that an enemy on Panama territory outside the Canal Zone could use aircraft and radio, to the great risk and injury of American defense forces. It had become necessary to have an understanding with Panama that would be protective for her people as well as for the American defenders and American interests generally. A great deal of the world's commerce goes through the Canal, and international responsibilities require the United States and Panama to give full protection to the waterway. Article XXIII of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty allowed the use of armed forces and the establishment of fortifications, but that was about all. The time had come for modern methods of defense and cooperation for mutual interests."

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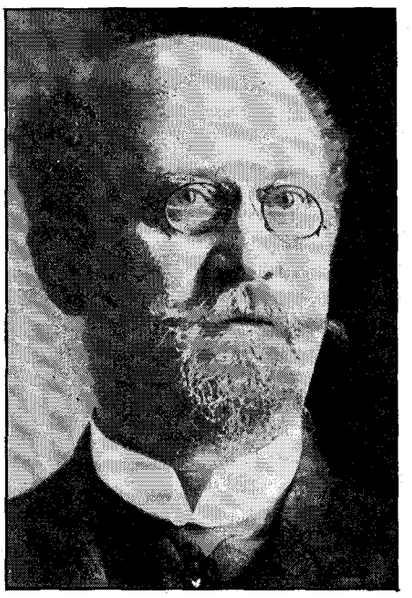
A HOME THRUST AT GERMAN MILITARISM

A SETBACK FOR GERMAN NATIONALISM of the militaristic brand is seen by a considerable number of American editorial writers in the recent charge, resulting in the overthrow of the Marx Cabinet, that a secret Monarchist military clique is building up a huge reserve army in Germany, with munitions and airplanes hoarded in Germany and Soviet Russia. This bombshell was exploded, not by some French Deputy or British newspaper, but by Philip Scheidemann, Social-Democratic leader, in the Reichstag itself, and at a time when the diplomatic box in the German Parliament was occupied by representatives of Allied governments. According to Foreign Minister Stresemann, however, who is expected to retain his portfolio no matter what the composition of the new Cabinet may be, Germany's position in world politics is entirely unaffected by the fall of the Marx Government. And while Chancellor Marx enters a general denial of the Scheidemann charges, it is significant to the Washington *News* that the Nationalists, as they left the chamber in a body, cried "traitor!" instead of "liar!" "It was not that what Scheidemann said was not true," explains this paper, "but that he should say such things where all the world could hear them." According to an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin:

"Denouncing Soviet Russia for giving moral, if not financial support to German militarists, Scheidemann declared that as late as last September and October four ships landed at Stettin from Leningrad, with munitions manufactured in Russia for a secret German army.

"Scheidemann charged that a secret military Chief of Staff existed in the Ministry of War, which, since 1923, has collected 70,000,000 marks annually for the secret manufacture of arms and the establishment of a Junkers airplane factory in Moscow, which went out of business after building several hundred planes for German use.

"Hundreds of former officers of the Imperial Army, he charged, were stationed throughout Germany, organizing so-called cadet corps preparatory for the Reichswehr. Regular Army officers, disguised as 'physical instructors,' he said, trained the members of other so-called athletic organizations in the art of war. Small arms clubs held target practise on the Reichswehr ranges and maneuvers under Reichswehr officers in civilian clothes."



Keystone View Company photograph

"HE WAS NOT CALLED A LIAR"

Says the Washington *News* of Philip Scheidemann, leader of the Social-Democratic party in the German Reichstag, when he charged that the Marx Government was permitting the construction of another huge war machine in Germany. But "traitor" and other epithets were hurled at him by his political opponents.

The Reichstag vote on a "lack of confidence" motion which followed was against the Marx Government. The Chancellor, therefore, immediately presented the resignations of himself and his Cabinet to President von Hindenburg, who accepted them, but requested the Chancellor to "carry on" until a new Cabinet can be formed. Meanwhile, the Brooklyn *Eagle* regards it as "a hopeful sign that German Socialists and Communists are so prompt to whack away at militarism, wherever it raises its head." The Scheidemann speech "will have a wholesome effect, both in Germany and other European countries," predicts the Utica *Press*, "for it indicates that the German people will see to it that the country does not again drift into the militaristic attitude that prevailed before the World War." Continues this paper:

"The revelations are not important, altho they may horrify some people. The important thing is that they were made at home. Other countries need not fear Germany so long as it has men of the type of Scheidemann who are anxious that newer and better ideals prevail. If the revelations it contained were made by an outsider, or some other Government, it would have been unfortunate. The German people would have regarded them as an attack and without foundation, and resentment would have been aroused. But since they came from one of their own, correction for the evils revealed will doubtless follow."

"Whether or not the facts are as stated by Scheidemann," observes the Providence *Journal*, "the incident serves to show the responsibility that will devolve upon the League of Nations after January 31, when Allied control of German arms will be transferred to the League." This arrangement was agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Germany at Geneva before the overthrow of the Marx Government, and to the Detroit *Free Press* it is a sign that "the era of suspicion between the Allies and Germany is passing." True, Allied troops are still occupying the Rhineland, but, notes Sisley Huddleston, Paris correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, this matter will be threshed out within a few months. Meanwhile, asks the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Is this new information from Germany sufficient to change the attitude and the policy advocated by men of peace outside Germany? We believe not. All of the information that Scheidemann has blurted out in the Reichstag has, beyond doubt, been in the hands of the statesmen of the Allied nations. There is, in the first place, the record of the German Government in foreign policy under Stresemann's direction—a policy so sensible and reasonable as to command the sincere approval and to win him the honest friendship of those with whom he has dealt. And there is the fact that large elements in Germany are actively on guard against a policy of revenge. Scheidemann's speech demonstrates that.

"Finally, there is the fact, proved anew day after day, that the Republican forces which seek a new order, not the Monarchist forces which would restore the old order, are in command of Germany."

The circumstances attending the defeat of Chancellor Marx, agrees the New York *World*, offer no apparent ground for fear of a change in Germany's foreign policy. As the Washington *Star* goes on to explain:

"While it would perhaps seem that the defeat of the Marx Ministry in Germany was precipitated by the charge that it has been maintaining illegal relations with the Soviet Government of Russia and is secretly buying munitions from Moscow, this latest ministerial collapse at Berlin is actually due rather to merely domestic political factors. Recently a member of the People's party declared in the Reichstag that if it became necessary to form a 'big coalition,' the Government would rather have in it Nationalists than Socialists. It was this discrimination that caused the Socialists to seek an issue, and the alleged secret relations with Russia served as well as any other.

"Tho of short life, the Marx Ministry has participated in some important dealings and developments, including the Briand-Stresemann conversations at Thoiry, resulting in a distinct Franco-German rapprochement; the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations; the agreement of the Allies to replace the military mission of the Council or Ambassadors by a League of Nations commission; the referendum against the expropriation of royal properties, and finally, the resignation of General von Seeckt, due to his permitting the son of the former Crown Prince to enroll as an officer in the Reichswehr in Bavarian maneuvers.

"The German Socialists want no more fighting and want no monarchy. The fact that they are strong enough to undermine the ministry on these allegations is an effective guarantee of peace. Thus the alleged secret relations between Germany and Russia need cause no serious alarm."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE Senate might vote Mr. Dawes a prize some time, but it will never be one for peace.—*Portland Oregonian.*

OUR automobile figures run into millions, and so, apparently, do our automobiles.—*American Lumberman.*

THE divorce mills have to manufacture their product from some very raw material.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE country is divided into postal zones. We presume the air-mail routes will be called ozones.—*Tampa Tribune.*

IF Mr. Dawes can win a peace prize, there ought to be hope for Gene Tunney at least to get honorable mention.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"ITALY Plans National Theater."—*Headline.* Only one guess is needed as to who will occupy the center of the stage.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

LISTEN, Congress: What all of us really want is more income and less taxation. —*Dallas News.*

THE adjective in "easy payments" doesn't refer to the collector's job, either. —*Springfield Sun.*

ABOUT the only thing a man needs to become political timber is the ability to plank down.—*El Paso Times.*

IF you think politics easy, try standing on a fence while keeping one ear on the ground.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

FUNNY world! To require fitness in doctors, lawyers, etc., and do nothing about parents.—*Publishers Syndicate* (*Chicago*).

ELECTION news in the future may state that the candidate carried the State by so many dollars instead of votes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MODERN educational process has greatly simplified the three R's—from reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic to rah, rah, rah.—*Tampa Tribune.*

SOME observers say that the country can have Prohibition if it will pay for it. Others say the same thing about liquor.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

GENERAL ANDREWS'S plan is to shut off the supply, and he is now figuring on an enforcement squad of 15,000 men on land and sea, and it does look as if there might not be any left for the rest of us.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A CYNIC says that double jeopardy, which we hear so much of nowadays, is when your doctor calls in a consulting physician.—*Detroit News.*

NEWARK girl drove a burglar away by kicking him in the shins. The Charleston teaches them something worth while after all.—*New York American.*

IT is going to be pretty hard for such Republican editors, if any, as are affected by it to be properly mad at the Democrats if they reduce taxes.—*Ohio State Journal.*

CONGRESS, required by law to reapportion its membership, quietly does nothing. Yet it wonders why people don't respect its laws.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

EASTERN scientist says the intelligentsia of America is committing race suicide, and leaves you to guess whether he means it as bad news or good.—*Macon Telegraph.*

SIAM is rejoicing over the birth of a brand-new white elephant, which is considered a divine indorsement of the present king's administration. Siam is luckier than our G. O. P., which has to keep whitewashing the same old elephant.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A BOY'S best friend is his mother, and if he comes home late enough he may find her there.—*Dallas News.*

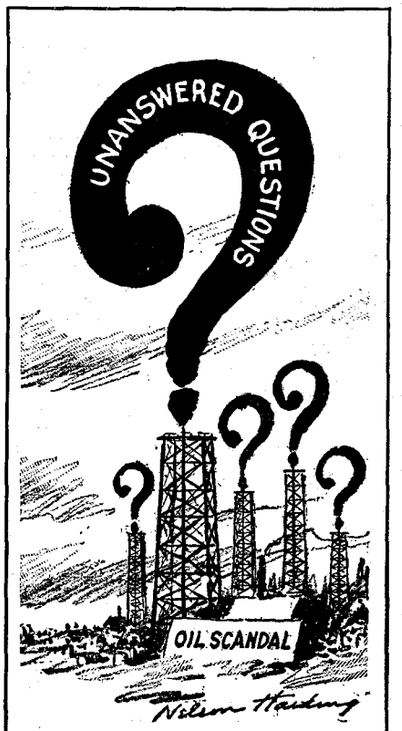
THE one agency that promises to doom the moth and the boll-weevil is the trend of styles.—*Washington Post.*

TOO many of our new Senators seem to be turning up in Washington with a past instead of a future.—*Detroit News.*

THE ship of state is one of the few vessels whose navigators do not hesitate to move in a fog.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

RUSSIAN communists have given up hope of the "world revolution," and the world keeps on revolving just the same.—*Rockford Star.*

WHEN a statesman says war is necessary to reduce surplus population, he is thinking of some other country's surplus.—*Portland Oregonian.*



STILL GUSHING

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

A TRUE democracy is one in which the rich get every consideration granted the poor.—*Davenport Times.*

THIS great peaceful country hasn't a single fortified city along the border except Chicago.—*Washington Post.*

MR. KIRKWOOD says that what he said in the House he will say in heaven. Mr. Kirkwood is an optimist.—*Punch.*

PERHAPS the doctors are right. It's the teeth in the Volstead Law that cause all the trouble.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., is quoted as saying that it is hard to be a rich man's son. Most of us find it impossible.—*Seattle Argus.*

"MATRIMONY is a serious word," says a domestic science lecturer. Wrong. Matrimony is a sentence.—*New York American.*

IF a rich man can't get a seat in the Senate and a poor man can't get elected, perhaps the thing will be abolished.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

THE fact that you can not serve God and Mammon doesn't seem to make it necessary for Mammon to advertise for help.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IF Secretary Kellogg's scheme for settling the Tacna-Arica dispute shall be accepted, the disputed territory will be less Chili and the Peruvian bark will not be so bitter.—*Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph.*

"WOMEN'S Voices Made Harsh by Smoking, Specialist Says." Male relatives of particular housekeepers know all about it.—*New York Times.*

IF you don't know what the Suburban Handicap is, ask any man who is trying to pay for a bungalow on the instalment plan. —*New York American.*

AN insurgent Senator is paid $10,000 a year by law in addition to what he is going to save this winter on account of White House breakfasts.—*Detroit News.*

EVOLUTION has ceased and man is retrograding, declares a Princeton scientist, who, we fear had been reading *The Harvard Lampoon.*—*Chicago Evening Post.*

IT seems the Texas co-ed bandit stole because she had a husband to support. That ought to be good for a pardon from "Ma" Ferguson.—*Chicago Daily News.*

GENE TUNNEY says a boxing champion can not marry, being wedded to his profession. Fortunately, most of them don't seem to find any difficulty in keeping away from the ring.—*London Passing Show.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

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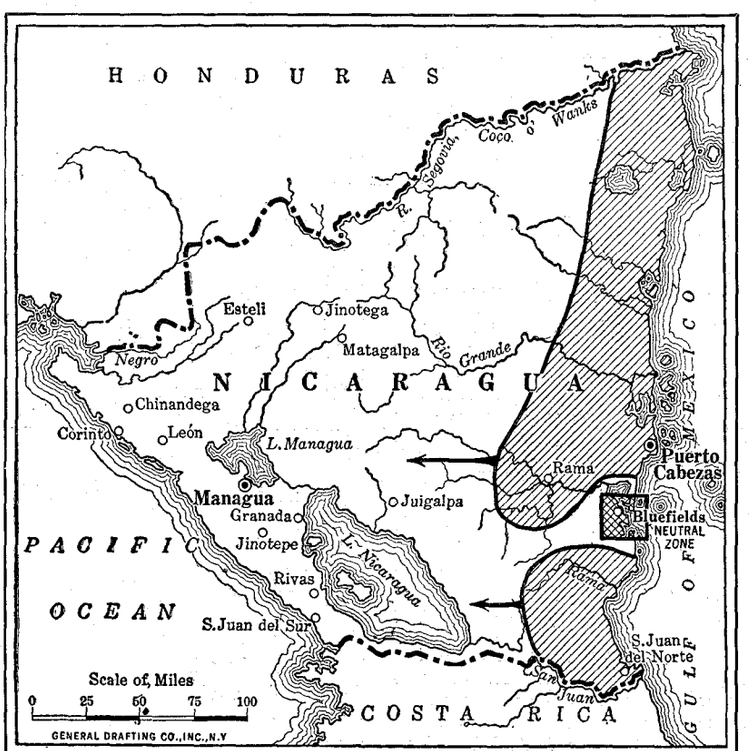
NICARAGUA'S RIVAL PRESIDENTS

THE "SCANDAL OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD" is a Mexican editor's unflattering description of Nicaragua, where two rival Presidents contend for supreme authority in the State. Mediation of the dispute is likely to be offered by both Costa Rica and Guatemala, two neighboring Central American republics, it is reported in some Washington press dispatches, which note that neither of these countries recognized either the *de facto* President, Adolfo Diaz, or Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa, head of the Liberal Government set up at Puerto Cabezas, and so it is said either country is in a position to tender its good offices toward a settlement. While the origin of the trouble is said in the press to date back to 1924 when the American marines left Managua, after a stay of thirteen years, it was not until the middle of 1926 that real unrest began in Nicaragua. Then Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, who had seized authority by a *coup d'état* in the fall of 1925, realized, we are told, that foreign recognition would not be granted to his administration. The official account and explanation of the American Government's recognition of President Adolfo Diaz is embodied in a statement issued to the press by Secretary of State Kellogg, which reads as follows:



A TWO-PRESIDENT STATE

The diagonally shaded area on this map of Nicaragua shows territory claimed to be controlled by the Liberal Government, while the arrows indicate the Liberal offensive against the Conservative zone, which is all the unshaded section. The cross-hatched square is Bluefields, the main Atlantic port, which has been declared a neutral zone by the American Caribbean Squadron. Managua is the capital of the Conservative Government, which has been recognized by the United States. Puerto Cabezas is the capital of the Liberal Government, which has been recognized by Mexico.

"I am much gratified that a solution has been found for the Nicaraguan political problems which is in accordance with the Constitution of that country and in harmony with the Central American Treaty of 1923.

"When General Chamorro seized the power a year ago it was of course impossible to accord recognition to his Government, since it originated in a *coup d'état*. When General Chamorro withdrew from power, this left the way open for the election by Congress of one of its own members to assume the executive power as provided for by the Nicaraguan Constitution under certain circumstances.

"The members of the Congress, which was chosen at a popular election in 1924, were called to meet in an extraordinary session for this purpose and elected Señor Adolfo Diaz. Changes which had been made in the membership of this Congress during the régime of General Chamorro were nullified and members who had been expelled were invited to resume their seats, thus restoring the Congress to its original complexion.

"The entire Congress in joint session has a membership of sixty-four. Fifty-three members voted in the election of Diaz, and he received forty-five votes, or an absolute majority of the total membership of Congress. The last Constitutional President of Nicaragua, Carlos Solorzano, resigned in January, 1926, and the Vice-President elected with him has been out of the country since November, 1925. In the absence of these two, the duty devolved upon Congress of naming a designate from one of its own members to fill out the unexpired term of President Solorzano.

"The Department has been informed that President Diaz intends to make overtures of peace and general amnesty to his political opponents and that he will offer the Liberal party participation in the new Government, including certain Cabinet posts.

"I sincerely hope that this offer, if made, will be accepted by the Liberals, since only by cooperation between all factions can peace and tranquillity be restored to that country now so unhappily torn by revolution, a condition which has invited interference from outside sources; a state of affairs which must cause concern to every friend of stability in Central America.

"It must be in the best interests not only of Nicaragua but of Central America as a whole and all countries interested in its welfare that normal conditions should soon be restored, permitting a return to that prosperity and economic development which have been so marked in Nicaragua during the last decade and a half."

The Diaz administration has been recognized not only by the United States but also by Honduras and Salvador, while the Sacasa Government on the Atlantic coast has been recognized by Mexico and is reported in the Latin-American press to enjoy the tacit support of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Cuba. Latin-American editors as a whole appear inclined to give their sympathy to the Sacasa Government, but in any event they seem absolutely unrestrained in their adverse criticism of the United States. In Mexico, for instance, the *Excelsior*, of Mexico City, cries out:

"To-day, as yesterday, Nicaragua continues to be the scandal of the civilized world. The voice of the continent has vainly tried to stop the criminal orgy of the ringleaders and filibusters who are dancing on the corpse of the Republic. Emiliano Chamorro and Adolfo Diaz are the worst scoundrels in the history of America. No words are strong enough to brand these corrupted slaves, blinded by the lust of power. On the other hand, it is again clear that the policy of the United States is dictated by American brokers, and that the recognition of the Diaz usurpatory régime is only an insurance policy taken by Washington in favor of American concession hunters."

Passing to Guatemala, one of the signatories of the Central

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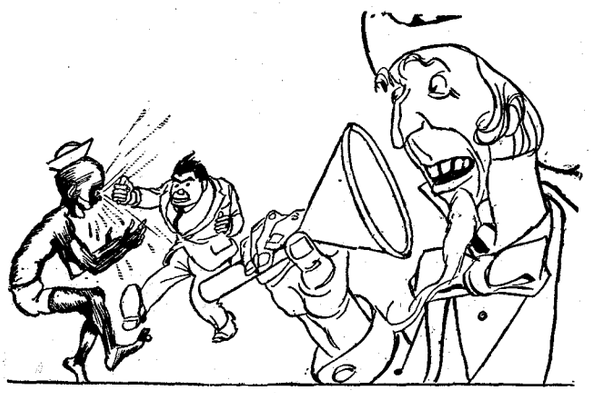
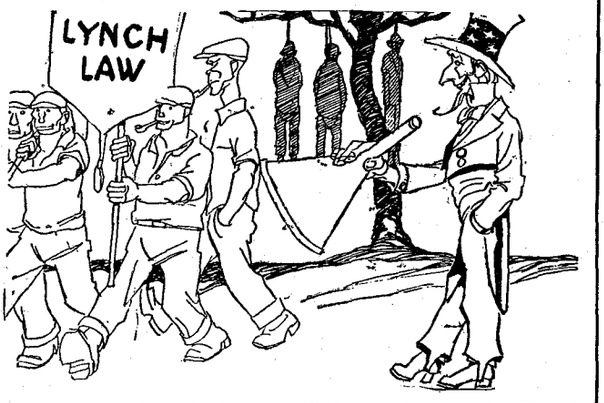


LATIN AMERICANS: "If we decide to settle our disputes among ourselves, Uncle Sam intervenes angrily—



But if Lynch Law is freely applied somewhere in the United States, Uncle Sam smiles benevolently."

—*Corre Vuela* (Santiago, Chile).

CHILEAN SARCASM FOR UNCLE SAM

American treaties of 1923, we find in the *Nuestro Diario* the following:

"The recognition granted by the Department of State to the grotesque comedy enacted at Managua does not surprize us as much as the astounding tactlessness of Washington. Years of patient diplomatic labor, thousands of speeches, gatherings and congresses bent on eradicating from the Latin-American mind the remembrance of the 'Big Stick' policy have come to naught at one stroke of the pen.

"But the fault does not lie entirely with the State Department, for the Nicaraguan Liberals erred gravely more than once. They did not start their armed opposition to Chamorro soon enough, and lost precious months in discussing the best way to oust him. It also was a mistake to go to Washington seeking redress, and also it was a mistake not to invite the other Central American governments to the peace parley at Corinto.

"The supreme mistake from the beginning was to grant Washington the position of supreme arbitrator in Nicaraguan internal affairs. The Liberals who voiced their joy and lauded the 'righteousness' of Mr. Kellogg in opposing Chamorro, can not consistently now condemn his move. On the other hand, we wish to protest energetically against the pressure actually being exercised by the United States upon the other Central American governments to recognize Diaz. This is an unwarranted meddling in affairs which do not concern her."

Another Guatemalan newspaper, *La Hora*, sees in the Nicaraguan situation a "most serious breach in the doctrine of self-determination which was so persistently advocated by President Wilson," and it observes:

"The legend of Mexican intervention in Nicaragua is to all intents manufactured either in Managua or Washington. There are strong suspicions that the declarations of 'President' Diaz are inspired by the American Chargé d'Affaires, whose participation in the comedy of the recognition is daily becoming more suspicious."

The political ambitions of certain Nicaraguans, according to the *Diario De Guatemala*, are the causes of the present plight of their country, and it declares that whenever a party in Nicaragua is unable to achieve its aims, it endeavors to enlist the support of Washington. The press of Salvador, the Government of which recognized Diaz, is very bitter against Secretary of State Kellogg, and a joint cable of protest was sent to the director of the Pan-American Union Bureau at Washington by *La Prensa*, *Diario Del Salvador*, *Diario Latino*, *El Salvadoren*, and *El Dia*, which reads as follows:

"Five million Central Americans are aroused by the recognition granted by the State Department to the outlaw government of Adolfo Diaz, imposed with the complicity of the American Chargé d'Affaires Dennis, against the wishes and ideals of the Nicaraguan people. The State Department's refusal to recognize Chamorro precipitated civil war, and now that hundreds have been killed and countless losses suffered in defense of the right, comes the recognition of the usurper. The misleading and changeable policy of the United States, at the command of bankers and tyrants, is not Pan-Americanism. Where a nation that signs a treaty is the first to violate it, there are bad faith and hidden interests. Unanimous protests of the Central American peoples reveal a frank opposition to the imperialistic policies of the United States, which is inimical to continental brotherhood."

The Mexico City *Universal* declares that there has not been a single action to invalidate Dr. Sacasa's election, and it adds:

"As a matter of fact, the recognition granted by Mexico to the Government of Dr. Sacasa is based on the main claim of the Pan-American policy always proclaimed by Washington, that of recognizing only the governments born from a strict observance of the laws and not from violence. The curious part of it is that, while our Government has acted in strict observance of the long proclaimed ideals of United States statesmen, United States imperialism is now found arrayed against Mexico as usual."

A well-known Washington correspondent, Clinton W. Gilbert, writes in a special dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, which he represents at the capital, that Sacasa's Government has many affinities with the Government of President Calles in Mexico, and he goes on to say:

"The issue apparently involves the question of whether Mexico or the United States is to be the dominant factor in the diplomacy of Central America. A victory for Sacasa would mean that Nicaragua, at least so long as his faction ruled the country, would look to Mexico as a kind of elder brother.

"It also probably would mean Nicaragua would pass land laws similar to those to which the United States has objected in Mexico as confiscatory. The success of Mexico and Nicaragua with a policy unfavorable to foreign investment in their natural resources, might furnish an example that would be imitated in other Central American States and farther south.

"At any rate, the spreading of the Mexican land policy to even one other State would strengthen Mexico in her resistance to the United States' position on the rights of foreign investors by making it appear that the Mexican land policy was beginning to commend itself to the Latin-American peoples.

"Thus the land policy of Mexico begins, in this Nicaraguan dispute, to assume large diplomatic dimensions. And there is a general desire to see the dispute between the two rival governments of Nicaragua settled by mediation, and a test of strength between them being postponed until the next election in Nicaragua.

"As it is, the shipment of arms from Mexico is strengthening Vice-President Sacasa. It is difficult for the United States to interfere with such shipments from a Power with which it has friendly relations. Even if the United States had the will to interfere, the coast of Nicaragua is admirably adapted to gun-running. So Sacasa might become strong enough in time to seize the Government to which he claims title as a duly elected Vice-President."

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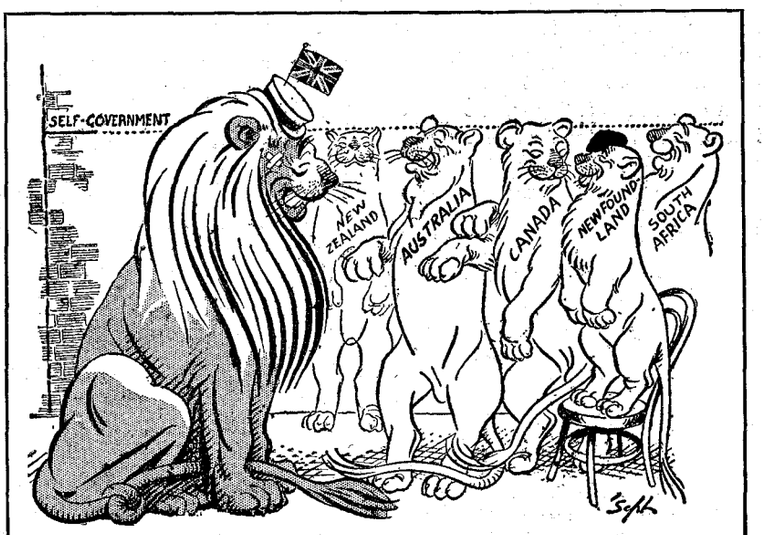
BRITAIN'S PARTNERSHIP OF NATIONS

THE "COLLAPSE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE" is a frequent wail of foreign critics, we are told, who generally find plenty of evidence that it is breaking up. It was breaking up just before the war, according to these gloomy observers, remarks the London *Spectator*, and recently they discovered that tho the war had saved it for a time, the differences within the Empire had again become too great to be reconciled. But now within a few weeks the Imperial Conference has found a formula, this weekly continues, that satisfies Governments with such different ideals as those of South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and Newfoundland. *The Spectator* adds: "The impossible thing has been done, and the secret of it is that the common love of liberty can harmonize all disharmonies." Says the London *Statist*:

"By far the most interesting outcome of the Empire family council is the Report of the Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations. It may truly be said that the frank recognition of the principles laid down in this document, which is in marked contrast with the attitude maintained toward such questions in bygone years, will contribute more than anything the Home Government has ever done toward the permanent solidarity of the Imperial Commonwealth of nations. The Report in question fully and formally recognizes a state of perfect equality between the Government of Great Britain —which, presumably, it will be no longer the fashion to refer to as the 'Imperial' Government— and the Government of each autonomous portion of the Empire. This formal recognition of freedom, in name as well as in fact, should do more than anything else to promote the psychology of partnership, without which the Empire can not hold together.

"The keynote of the Report is struck in the following passage: 'Great Britain and the Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, tho united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.' To appreciate fully the revolution in ideas represented by this declaration it will be sufficient to recollect the long and bitter controversies on the Irish Home Rule question in pre-war years."

Most people realized after the war that the present change had to come sooner or later, *The Statist* goes on to say, for the existing Constitution of the Empire, under which the destinies of far-flung diversified territories were controlled from Whitehall, had already become obsolete. The magnificent support to the mother country during the war, we are reminded, was freely given by the Dominions, but nobody could help recognizing after the war that countries like Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, which had no vital interest in Continental politics, would never again consent to be dragged into European complications at the unfettered discretion of the only Empire Government having a direct interest in European affairs. This weekly adds:

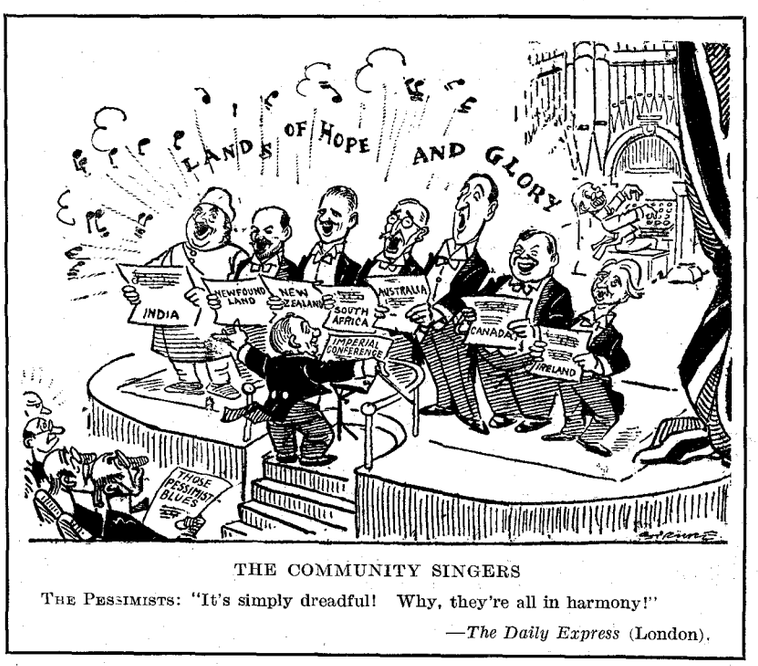


AS BIG AS THEIR DAD:

—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).

"The grant of Dominion status to Southern Ireland hastened the formal recognition of the change in ideas. For the first time in its later history, the Empire included an autonomous unit whose members were not predominantly of the same blood as the mother country. Indeed, at the time of the Irish Treaty the change was already foreshadowed in the famous formula describing the Empire as 'the community of nations known as the British Empire.' The principle of full equality of partnership was first brought into prominence by the attitude of Canada and the newly-created Irish Free State, adopted in concert, toward the question of the ratifying of the Lausanne Treaty. It received formal recognition by the Home Government at the Imperial Conference of 1923, and now it has been recognized and accepted in the fullest possible manner consistent with the common allegiance to the Sovereign and the greater responsibility of the Government of Great Britain in regard to Imperial defense and foreign policy.

"Questions of peace and war, and foreign commitments generally, had already, in fact, become subject to the sole jurisdiction of each separate Government. To be more correct—for the leadership of the Home Government in these matters is hardly open to question—the principle had been established *de facto* that none of the Dominion Governments could be bound by the Government of Great Britain without their separate consent."



THE COMMUNITY SINGERS

THE PESSIMISTS: "It's simply dreadful! Why, they're all in harmony!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

The success of the Conference lies very largely in what it has left undone, declares the London *New Statesman*, which adds:

"Nothing is added to, or subtracted from, the powers of the Dominions. They have *carte blanche* to do what they like, except perhaps to rebel against the Crown and secede from the Empire. And even that is only a paper prohibition; for supposing that South Africa decided to become an independent republic, there is not the least likelihood that Great Britain or the other Dominions would send ships or men to prevent it."

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LESSONS OF BRITAIN'S COAL STRIKE

EMBERS OF HATE smoldering between the miner and mine-owner in Britain, even after the settlement of the seven-months' strike, move some British editors to question whether there is peace in the coal industry in any real sense. But the point of real importance, in the view of the London *Economist*, is that there is now a breathing space, during which the industry will work under artificially favorable circumstances, and so it thinks one may yet look to the future with confidence, if this respite is employed by the best brains on both sides of the industry in assimilating the lessons of the disastrous dispute. There are two hopeful signs on the horizon as examined by this weekly:

"The first is that the General Strike and the more deadly long-drawn-out stoppage in the mines have disillusioned the masses of the workers of the country with the methods of Moscow, and will probably have the effect of destroying the influence of extremists in the trade-union organization whose purpose should be to aim at the technical and economic advancement of industry, instead of at industrial sabotage for political ends. On the other hand, large numbers of employers have realized in the last two years that they have much to learn both from America and from Germany in regard to industrial technique, industrial organization, the relations between themselves and their work-people and their customers, and, generally, in the art of taking a long view of industrial policy. In short, these last years have been a period of mass education. Are we going to profit by the lesson?"

GOING BACK

—*The Star* (London).

But the real lesson of the "coal war," writes the leader of the miners in the recent strike, Mr. A. J. Cook, is that "Socialism is the only hope of the worker, his wife and his child; that we must equip ourselves for the control of industry; that, if we would accomplish our great purpose in our own day, we must start now." Continuing in an article contributed to a London labor weekly, *The New Leader*, Mr. Cook declares:

"The economic facts of present-day capitalism are the facts of a desperate attempt by each producer to undercut every other, both at home and abroad; an attempt which, if it is pursued to its logical end, must mean new wars for markets, whether they are wars like that of 1914-1918, in which men destroyed each other with guns, or wars like the one of 1926, in which men, women, and children were destroyed by the weapon of starvation. The method of such struggles differs, but their causes and their results are the same.

"I appeal to all thinking men and women to learn the lesson of this struggle. Surely no one can now doubt that the object of the Government and the capitalist press, those twin brothers of oppression, is to smash the whole trade-union and labor movement, and that they will be satisfied with nothing less. We have got to choose, therefore, whether we shall create a workers' community in which political and industrial power is in the hands of labor, or whether we shall be satisfied permanently to remain the slaves of capitalism. . . .

"But we must rebuild our industrial and political organizations on scientific lines. We must make every city, town, and village ring with our first and most urgent demand—the nationalization of the mines."

A REVERSE FOR HOME RULE IN INDIA

THE FAILING POWER of the Swaraj party, which is the self-rule, or home-rule, party of India, is said to be evidenced in the results of the elections in that country. Both in the All-India Legislative Assembly and in the Provincial Legislatures its strength has been broken, claims the London *Sunday Times*, which says that in the former it looks as if the Swarajists will be reduced to little more, if not less, than half their force in their last Parliament. In the Provincial Legislatures their losses have been severe, according to this newspaper, which adds that at Madras, their only gain, office has been refused by them, and was accepted by the Independents. We read then:

"India, left to her own judgment, has realized how much she stands to lose by placing power in their hands, and the Constitution wins the day; the wreckers have themselves run on the rocks. Whether or not Swaraj will conclude a bargain with the Mussulman party it is impossible to forecast with assurance; but the fact that the Mussulmans are a non-wrecking party makes it improbable. In the meantime, anxiety over a quarter of our Empire, always the most subject to disturbance, has been somewhat dispelled.

"The first term of the present constitutional experiment in India comes to an end in 1929, and there has been some agitation among most reactionary elements in this country to have that period curtailed, on the ground that it has already failed. Events like the defeat of the Swarajists go to prove that it has done nothing of the kind. The experiment has its dangers, as many British experiments in self-government have had; but there is no reason why it should not, like them, prove successful. In India the difficulties are peculiar, but self-government on the British model has a way of teaching a people remarkably quickly on which side their bread is buttered."

The All-India Assembly and the Provincial Legislatives will all alike have a variegated Opposition, notes the London *New Statesman*, which adds that only one thing may be confidently stated about it, which is that it can not contain the elements of a united Indian party. The Swarajists have been relatively successful in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Madras, claims this weekly, which notes that they lost heavily in Bombay, the United Provinces, and Punjab. It is further pointed out that:

"The anti-Swarajists in Bengal are now strengthened by the creation of a new Moslem group under Sir Abdur Rahim, but we have evidence of the force of Swarajist sentiment in the majority given to S. C. Bose, who was C. R. Das's lieutenant, was made chief executive officer of the Calcutta Corporation, and has been in prison for two years under suspicion of conspiracy (he is still untried).

"If there is to be an effective Opposition in the All-India Assembly at Delhi, the Swarajist leader, Pundit Motilal Nehru, must devise some tolerable plan of action. By the absurd policy of walking out of the chamber, and then returning for the purpose of supporting the Government on such matters as protective duties, he led his party into the mire during last winter's session. The Swarajists from Bengal may be favorable to a resumption of non-cooperation in the Assembly, but those from other provinces will be driven to find the way to a reasonable policy of attack and compromise."

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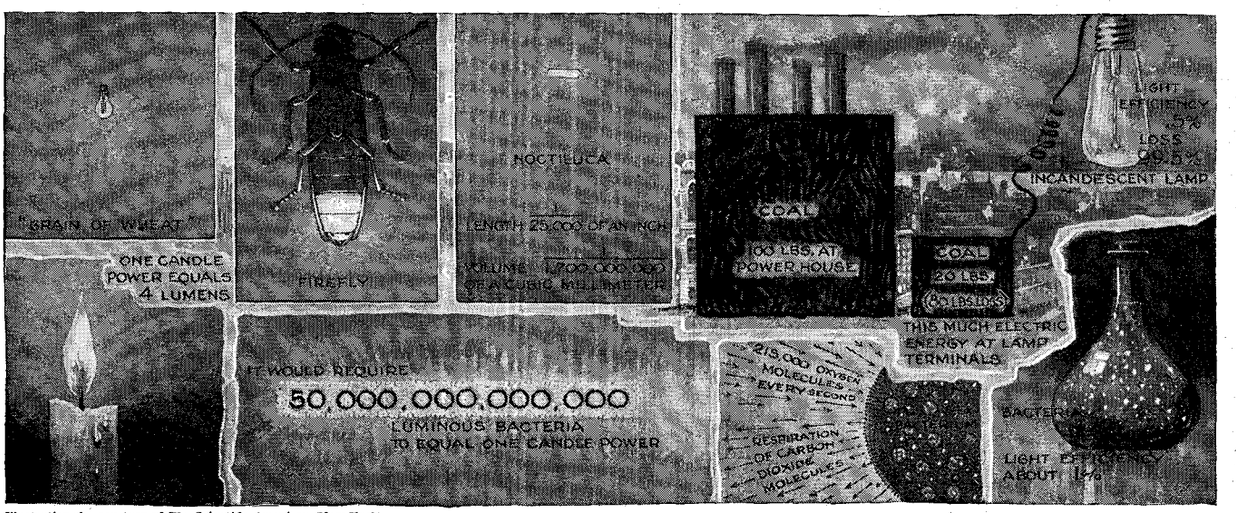

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

SOME SOURCES OF LIGHT AND THEIR RELATIVE EFFICIENCIES

THE SMALLEST LAMPS IN THE WORLD

THESE, WE ARE TOLD by Dr. E. Newton Harvey, professor of physiology at Princeton, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York), are the luminous bacteria, which are found almost everywhere in nature. They occur in the ocean, but do not contribute to its phosphorescence under ordinary circumstances. They are so small that it takes many thousands together to produce enough light to affect the human eye. It would take 40 million of them to fill a *Noctiluca*—one of the tiny creatures that cause the sea to glow—and 40 quadrillion to fill a man. The phosphorescence of dead fish as well as many other luminous phenomena connected with organic life are due to the presence of these infinitesimal lamps. Writes Professor Harvey:

"Imagine the difficulties of exploring the structure of such a machine as this. And yet we do know something about the light production of these tiny organisms, for they may be treated in bulk, as averages, just as we treat atoms and molecules. Light production by bacteria is chemical, and so our tools are the test-tube and the measuring glass.

"Altho luminous bacteria occur in the sea, it is only when they grow in great numbers on some nutrient material like a dead fish, that we observe their light. Then the whole fish shines in the dark.

"Luminous bacteria are quite harmless. They are the first to appear on fish or meat, and only later are crowded out by putrefactive varieties. They can easily be grown on the right nutrient material. A flask inoculated with them will glow like a ball of fire, and small colonies scattered over the medium look like the starry sky. I have grown these bacteria in large pie-plates and scraped off the organisms into sea water where they form a cold greenish-colored liquid fire.

"A dense emulsion of bacteria in sea water uses up oxygen so rapidly that it must be continually shaken to dissolve more oxygen, otherwise the light will go out, remaining visible only at the surface where the bacteria are in contact with air. These bacteria can be used to detect oxygen, and so delicate are they that one part of oxygen in 143,000 will produce a luminescence visible to the naked eye."

What is the efficiency of a luminous organism, regarded as a light-producing machine, asks Professor Harvey. First, he explains, it must be fully understood what is meant by efficiency in illuminants. When an incandescent electric-lamp lights, coal is being burned in some power-house. Some energy is lost in generation of current, and only about 20 per cent. appears as electric energy at the lamp terminals. In the lamp, electric energy is converted into radiant energy of all wave-lengths (heat, light, and chemical radiation) and this transformation may be as high as 95 per cent. But the visible radiation is only 3 per cent. of the total. The "overall" efficiency is the product of all these efficiencies and represents the per cent. of energy in the coal which appears as visible light. For the best incandescent lamp it is about one-half of 1 per cent. To quote further:

"The energy of the coal is measured by the number of calories of heat produced when the coal is burned. As a pound of coal in burning uses up a very definite amount of oxygen, producing a definite amount of heat, we could calculate the energy of the coal in calories by measuring the oxygen it consumed in burning. Visible light or luminous radiation can also be exprest in calories.

"Let us now apply these facts to luminous animals, regarded as power plants for illumination. We must ask what fraction of the energy of the fuel (food) appears as light. No one has determined this for the firefly, and the investigation would present special difficulties because the firefly flashes, and flashing lights can not be measured easily. We are forced to fall back on luminous bacteria which emit a steady light, despite the fact that they are the smallest luminescent creatures.

"The per cent. of visible radiation in the total radiation of the firefly has been measured and is practically 100, since only visible light is produced. The same would be true of luminous bacteria. The general statement that luminous animals are efficient and economical refers only to their luminous efficiency and not to their efficiency as radiation producers. What we wish to know is the 'overall' efficiency of the bacteria.

"To obtain this we must measure the light produced by a single bacterium, and express this in calories per second. Food represents the source of an organism's energy, the energy input, and when burned, liberates a maximum amount of energy. Light emitted in calories divided by food oxidized in calories, gives us the overall efficiency of a bacterium.

"The light measurements themselves present no particular difficulties. The candle-power of the smallest light in the world is easily obtained. It is about 20 quadrillionths of a candle for a luminous bacterium.

"Just as we can measure the energy of coal by the oxygen it consumes in burning, so we can measure the energy of an animal's

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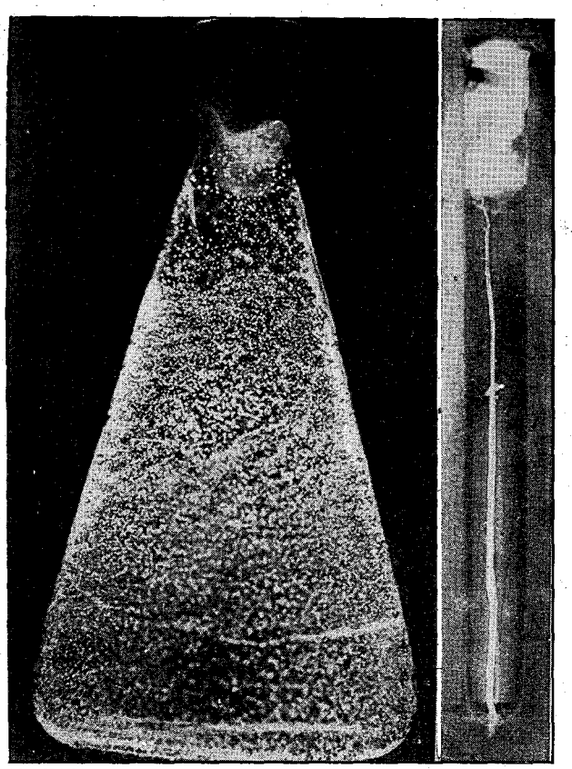
food. A bacterium could obtain no more energy in burning its foodstuffs than a guinea-pig or any other organism.

"Knowing the oxygen consumption of an animal and its food, we can calculate its heat production, and the overall efficiency of a bacterium turns out to be 0.16 per cent. This tells us the percentage of the energy necessary to run a bacterium, which appears as light. It does not give us a true picture of the efficiency of the light-producing reaction, for only one-sixth of the oxygen is used in luminescence—probably very much less than this. This brings the efficiency of the bacterium to nearly 1 per cent., a figure twice as great as that for overall efficiency of the best incandescent lamp.

"Thus, even the smallest creatures can very efficiently carry out the most complicated processes. We can imagine the oxygen going in and can see the light coming out of a bacterium, the alpha and omega of luminescence.



After Moblish

LUMINOUS BACTERIA

In a flask or a test tube they glow like fire. The specks of light are each great numbers of bacteria.

"What a marvelous spectacle the intermediary mechanism must present!

"Magnify a bacterium 10 million diameters. It would be about 75 feet long. Oxygen and water molecules would be about one-sixth of an inch in diameter. We should see how the outer surface of the bacterium acts as a selective membrane, letting some molecules through and keeping others back. We might feel the oxygen molecules rushing in, 215,000 of them entering every second. Inside would be catalytic surfaces, their molecules arranged in a definite way, changing and yet unchanged. For modern ideas of molecular structure are not mere figments of the imagination, but represent something real. The molecules of a film of oil on water are known to stand side by side, their feet in, their heads above, the water.

"If our time sense were properly altered, we might observe the light emitted in pulses or quanta, 1,280 from each bacterium every second, by actual measurement. If, as the measurements indicate, 215,000 molecules of oxygen are absorbed and 1,280 quanta emitted every second, it would take 168 oxygen molecules to produce a quantum of light. If so, we should be justified in saying that only 1/168 of the oxygen absorbed was used in luminescence. This would make the overall efficiency of a bacterium very high indeed, perhaps 25 per cent.

"Here is a line of inquiry for future study, that involves research of fascinating interest and which may lead to matters of great practical importance."

MODERN VIEWS OF FEVER

FEVER IS TO-DAY REGARDED by physicians in a totally different light from what it was a few years ago, says a writer in *Modern Science* (London). Then it was thought to be a wholly bad thing in itself, to be reduced at any cost. The increased heat production is now looked on as a reaction on the part of the living cells to the noxious stimulus of the micro-organisms or their soluble poisons, a response of a protective nature rather than of any other kind. He goes on:

"The indiscriminate lowering of the temperature by drugs is not now nearly so common as it used to be. It is recognized as possible that the increase of heat may be evidence of sufficient vitality on the part of the living protoplasm to withstand the assaults of the infective agents, being the biophysical response to the micro-organic assaults. The drugs which benefit fever most are now regarded as doing so, not because they lower the temperature, but because they attack the specific cause of the malady; quinin, for instance, in malaria destroying the parasitic plasmodium and the salicylates antagonizing the poison of rheumatic fever.

"Those versed in vegetable physiology have been able to show that even in the case of parasites attacking trees there is a rise of temperature as a reaction to these assaults; and therefore botanists actually speak of 'fever' in plants.

"Of course, it is not to be imagined that in no circumstances is fever, or very hot blood, injurious to the body. Within the last few years definite experiments have been made showing that blood hotter than a certain temperature does permanently damage the cells of the central nervous system. 'Sunstroke,' as it is called, is the result of the too hot blood injuring the cells of the brain, especially those related to consciousness. When the cells are only slightly injured, the person may recover, and be 'a little queer in the head' for the rest of his life; if, however, the cells are decidedly overheated, as in 'heat-stroke' or 'heat-apoplexy,' death in collapse supervenes, the person never regaining consciousness. Heat-stroke of this kind may occur in places to which the sun never gains access, as, for instance, in front of the furnaces of a steamer in the Red Sea.

"On the other hand, depression of the temperature of the blood below its normal is as fatal, altho not so rapidly, and for quite other reasons. Great loss of heat depresses the tissues so that death results.

"What is known to coroners' juries as 'death from exposure' is really due to heat-loss. An underfed, poorly clothed, and perhaps intoxicated person falls asleep out of doors on a frosty night; so much heat is lost that the heart and nervous system never recover: the person never wakes. The lowest temperature in man—namely, 80 degrees F.—that has been recorded has been under these conditions."

AMERICA'S AWFUL FUTURE—America, the melting-pot of races, is doomed to become a land of pigmies, giants, or physical monstrosities, according to the theory of Dr. Berillon, French expert on eugenics. We read in the Paris edition of the Chicago *Tribune:*

"In an interview published in Paris, Dr. Berillon declared that his investigations have shown that normal health of husband and wife can not alone assure perfect progeny, but that on the contrary two perfectly healthy persons, free from inherited taints or acquired disqualifications, may have malformed or defective children.

"This phenomenon of eugenics Dr. Berillon attributes to the fact that bloods of different races are not sympathetic and may not be adapted to intermixture. He does not go so far as to say that persons of differing nationalities should not wed, tho he thinks that habits and customs ingrained in different peoples may have much with the quality of their bloods; but he disapproves of interracial marriages. Thus, according to his theory, not only should races of different color abstain from intermarriages, but Nordics should not wed Latins, and Semites should avoid connubial relations with Ayrians. About the only possible way to determine whether a love match is eugenically safe, according to Dr. Berillon, is for a couple who feel themselves falling under the influence of the ardent passion to go to the nearest hospital, have their blood extracted and mixed in equal proportions and chemically tested. If the test proves favorable, it will then be time to wed."

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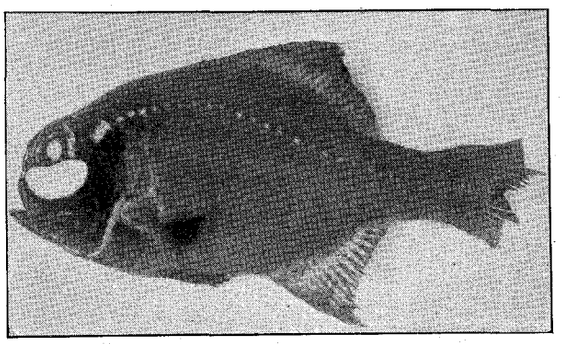
INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION ON THE TEETH

THE TEETH ARE AFFECTED not merely by the character of the food and the manner in which it is chewed, but by the general condition of the body, which itself is the product of many factors. The teeth, of course, are constantly bathed in saliva, which is affected by the chemical state of the blood, depending on digestion, on elimination, and even on the air we breathe. It is thus not strange to learn that recent investigations have shown a direct relation between occupation and the preservation of the teeth. Writing in a recent number of the *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig), Dr. K. F. Hoffman remarks:



PHOTOBLEPHARON, BANDA ISLANDS

Its luminous organ contains symbiotic luminous bacteria. The organ shows as a white, oval mass under the eye.

"All statistics of tooth-decay indicate that persons employed for the most part in the open air show a lower percentage of this disease than those in closed rooms. Decay is promoted above all by badly ventilated workrooms, with a high percentage of carbon dioxid. Those especially affected are bakers, cooks, waiters, tailors, confectioners, etc.

"Carbon-monoxid gas, which is a constituent of both illuminating and heating gas, as well as of the exhaust gas of automobiles, is a blood poison, and produces a diseased condition of the tissues, occasioning the formation of cavities and even the shedding of the teeth. In especial danger from this cause are gas workers, laundry ironers, chauffeurs, garage workers, etc.

"Besides damages such as these, due to general disturbances of the system, there are also many specific injuries to the teeth occurring either independently or as an after-effect of various maladies. Under this head come injuries due to chemical substances in the form of dust or vapor, and likewise mechanical injuries.

"Among the damages which may be ascribed to dust the chief is discoloration, which may be wholly or in part removed by thorough brushing. The dust of copper and its alloys (bronze and brass) imparts a greenish color, coal dust a black color, as do also compounds of mercury. The most dangerous dusts of all, probably, are those of sugar and flour, since these may work into the edges of the sockets of the front teeth, ferment there, and thus form acids which first attack the enamel and then the bony substance of the teeth.

"Vapors of bromin and iodin discolor the teeth. The mineral acids (hydrochloric, nitric and sulfuric) have a devastating effect of the worst sort, since they cause a gradual necrosis of the tooth beneath the gums.

"Under the head of mechanical injuries we find a whole series for which the occupation is directly responsible. The teeth of musicians who play upon wind instruments become badly worn, and the same is true of glass-blowers."

The writer adds that even in other occupations damage may occur from carelessness, as when small objects, such as needles, nails, pencils, etc., are held in the mouth. Persons who fall into this bad habit include tailors, saddlers, carpet makers and shoemakers, as well as members of the accounting and similar professions. The injury exhibits itself in the front teeth in the form of crescent-shaped curves on the cutting edges. Again, persons who are continually biting off small objects, such as thread, produce crevice-like incisions in the teeth, Workers in cigar factories acquire three-cornered defects in the front teeth from the habit of biting off the filler of the cigar.

EATING LESS FLOUR

DURING THE WAR, the reasons for a decline in wheat-flour consumption in the United States were obvious; but this decline set in long before the war and has been accelerated since its close. This is clearly indicated by recent study of the problem in the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, which shows that the per capita consumption of flour fell off 10 per cent. between 1904 and 1919, while from 1919 to 1923 it decreased nearly 12 per cent. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

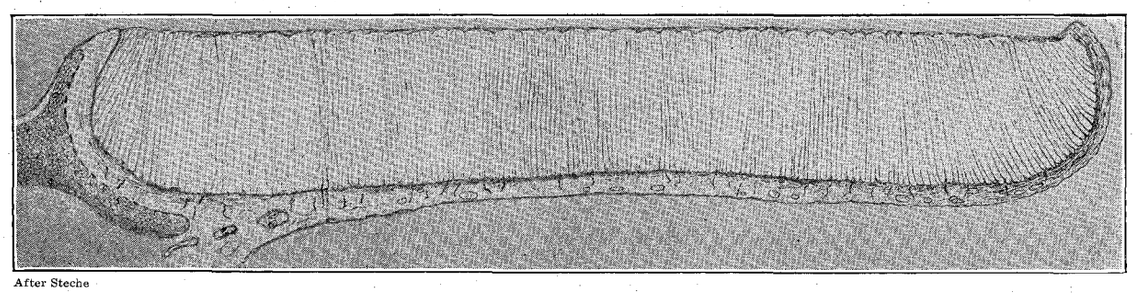
"The total disappearance in twenty-one years totals more than 21 per cent. In 1923 the United States used 26,800,000 barrels less flour than it would have consumed if the per capita consumption of 1904 had been continued. Analysis shows three fundamental forces at work.

"First, there has been a tendency to replace the cereals with sugar. Whether or not Volsteadism has had anything to do with this is uncertain. In large part, increased sugar consumption is probably the continuation of a change that has been in progress for twenty years or more.

"Second, the total per capita food requirement has declined, perhaps because there is more machine and office work and less manual labor than formerly.

"Third, along with greater prosperity of laborers since the war has come diversification of diet and increased consumption of more expensive foods. As a consequence, flour has been replaced to some extent by fruits, vegetables and dairy products.

"In the light of past events, a dependable prediction of future trends seems possible. The laborer of the years to come may or may not become increasingly prosperous; it seems likely that wages are near their peak. Further diversification of diet or decrease in the total food consumption may continue, but probably not at the recent accelerated rate. Increasing consumption of sugar, however, may make further inroads on the demand for flour, the extent of which can not now be predicted. From both economic and nutritional standpoints it is important to ascertain the trends in food consumption of the next few years."



After Steche

SECTION OF THE LUMINOUS ORGAN SEEN ABOVE SHOWING TUBES CONTAINING THE LUMINOUS BACTERIA

These organs are used for bait in Banda (Dutch East Indies) by the fisherman, as they will continue to shine for a whole night's fishing.

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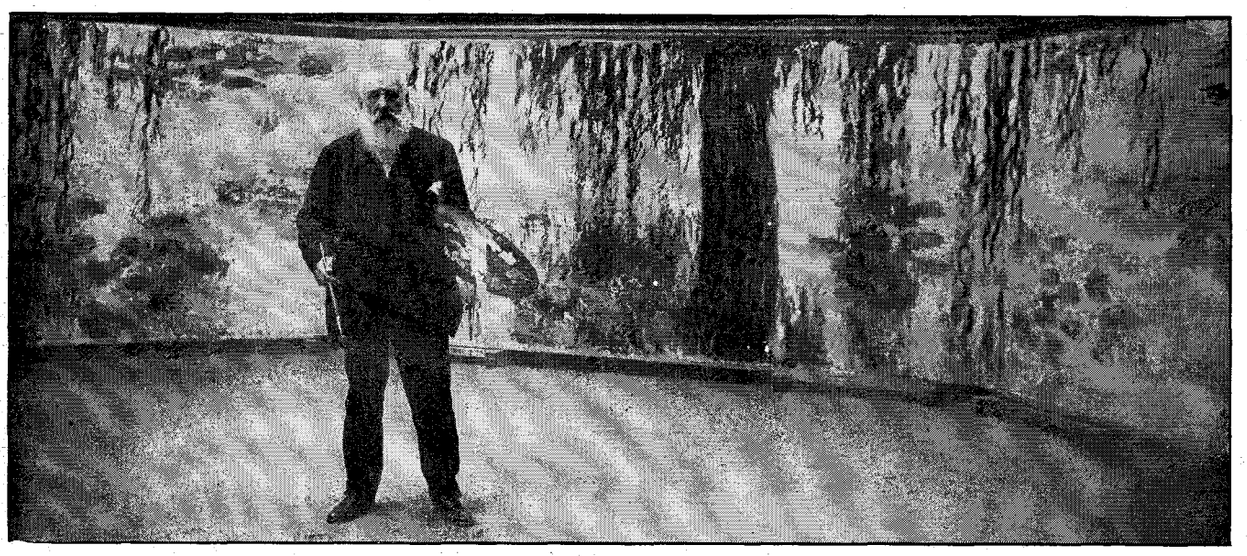

MONET IN HIS ATELIER

"He had almost insuperable difficulties to overcome before he attained success as an artist."

THE KING OF THE IMPRESSIONISTS GONE

THERE IS A MORAL POINTED in the career of Claude Monet just closed at the age of eighty-six. He was the chief figure in a movement that was reviled at the beginning with as much fervor as now assails the latest method of modernistic painting. But now he is accepted by the conservative, and declared old-fashioned by the radical. He starved for years for his ideas, and latterly saw men willing to lay down fortunes for his paintings, which he was in a position to decline at his will. All of which perhaps means only that the world of the spirit moves forward and we only grow absurd in opposing it. America may take pride in being among the first to rally to the Impressionists, and they have been the most generous buyers of Monet's pictures. "Tho many years have passed since Americans began to buy the works of Corot, Manet, Renoir, Sisley, Pissarro, Monet and the rest," says the New York *Telegraph*, "it is only comparatively recently that the French, in spite of their reputation for good taste and quickness of intelligence, have caught up with 'the Impressionists.'" So well known is this French painter in America that every leading daily has commented editorially on his death. Says the Pittsburgh *Post:*

"The local interest that is felt in his work will be intensified by the story of his life, which it has taken his death to disclose. Monet was a romantic figure. A soldier until he was middle-aged, he had almost insuperable difficulties to overcome before he attained success as an artist. For years he was plunged into the deepest poverty. Then came a wealthy Japanese who was struck by his work and gave the artist a check for $125,000, telling him to paint $125,000 worth of pictures for him. In his later years Monet was the confidant and adviser of Georges Clemenceau, who was at his bedside at the end."

Monet was "an embodiment of the genius of his race, thoughtful, orderly, constructive," we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, and assign the authorship to Mr. Cortissoz. A paragraph enlarges this thought:

"Every great artist exercises a more or less pervasive influence which may or may not enter permanently into the esthetic philosophy of his time. Whistler for a while set some painters to working out 'harmonies' and 'arrangements' of the sort for which he became famous. Then the vogue of his pattern subsided. It was realized that he alone could invest it with lasting beauty. Sargent was the 'onlie begetter' of a certain type of technical virtuosity. He could not be rivaled, but he taught his contemporaries something of what lies in the magical turn of a wrist. Rodin revived the cult of modeling for its own sake. He raised up an infinitude of followers who thought they were making great sculpture when they went in for melting modulations of surface. Monet, alone of all these outstanding practitioners, definitively added to the fundamental resources of a craft. He gave to his time no formula, no expedient in sleight of hand, but a broad habit of mind. He moved the landscape painters of the modern period to emerge from their studios and in the open air to give light its full value."

"Impressionism" is a word common in art talk, but perhaps still vague to the uninitiate. Scientific impressionism, writes Mr. Forbes Watson of the New York *World*, "is nothing more or less than the final step in realism pushed to its logical limit by modern discoveries relating to light and color." As to the practise of Monet, Mr. Watson continues:

"Confining his art within the limits of quasi-scientific theories, Monet rose from a despised revolutionist to the position of a world-wide leader. So quickly do ideas become accepted and utilized by others that years before Monet's death the tenets which he held to be all-important were revolted against by the rising generation of younger painters, until to-day the position of Monet as an artist is probably considerably lower than it will be in another twenty years.

"The futility of lumping artists together as impressionists or of trying to group them rigidly in any single class can now be seen when we realize that in the first impressionist exhibition in Paris held in 1876, fifty years ago, Monet, Manet, Cezanne, Sisley, Pissarro and others were all classified as freakish and impossible impressionists. Yet could any painters be essentially more individual and unlike in their deeper aims than Monet and Cezanne?

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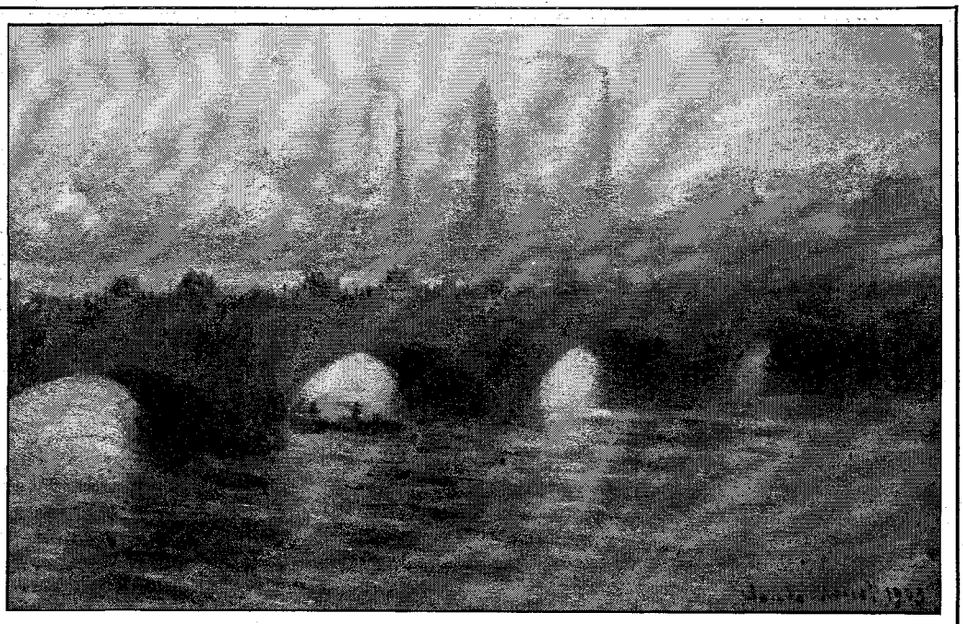
Monet arrived at the top of his fame before Cezanne was acknowledged. To-day, in the general opinion of artists, Cezanne towers above Monet, whose influence is much more active upon the academic landscape and genre painters than it is upon the more adventurous painters of our time.

"After the first glamour and excitement of using the high-keyed palet, made possible by the discoveries of Chevreul and of Rood, the painters who employed the new theories most logically became so absorbed in transitory effects of light that definite pattern, linear design, the weight and build of the ground, composition and substance, were lost sight of frequently for the sake of rendering literally the passing effect of outdoor light.

"Monet retired to the country and became an expansive and tireless painter of landscape. The scientific logic with which Monet painted (it was a period when science held the upper hand over art in the public mind), resulted inevitably in the long series of pictures that he made of his lily pond, of haystacks, and cathedral façades, of the Thames, and of other repeated motives. Curiously enough, the action of the very science that Monet permitted himself to become dominated by, the science of chemistry, will in the end ruin a large number of his canvases, for in attempting to reproduce closely the most delicately changing effects of light, Monet forgot the future.

"In some of his canvases the results visible when they were freshly painted are already passing into oblivion, because time has, as it always does, so changed the color that the delicate transitions, so disproportionate a part of Monet's pictorial idea, are already invisible. As the years pass, more of these extremely subtle efforts will lose their entire reason for being."



MONET'S "IMPRESSION" OF WATERLOO BRIDGE (1903)

Monet gave to his time a "broad habit of mind."

Mr. Cortissoz adds a personal view, mentioning especially the grief of Monet's old comrade Clemenceau at the funeral of the painter:

"There never was a more endearing figure. Others in the impressionist circle inspired as much admiration, and for Renoir, perhaps, there was almost as warm a personal feeling, for that eminent painter, too, was wonderfully engaging. But Manet was of the world worldly, and Degas was even more cynical. About Monet there was something distinctly lovable. Tho he could be strenuous, indeed, as when he labored to get Manet's 'Olympia' into the Louvre, he was a peculiarly gentle spirit. There was in his nature much of the sweetness of that Mother Earth, whose beauties he painted all his life long. You think of his colleagues in the atmosphere of the Café Guerbois or that of the salons of Paris. Monet's background seems inevitably that of his beloved garden, where floated the lilies on which he based some of the loveliest of his pictures, and where he mused contented, letting urban joys go by. He was a type of fine simplicity, and he preferred simple things. His gospel, like his life, held nothing recondite. He merely dedicated his art to the light."

THE COVER—Art descended from father to son in the case of Louis Betts, who is the artist of the cover this week. He was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1873, and after taking the first steps in painting under the guidance of the senior, E. D. Betts, he passed on to the classes of William M. Chase. He holds membership in various art societies, and has been honored at exhibitions, such as an honorable mention in Pittsburgh in 1910, a bronze medal at the Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, and the Procter prize at the National Academy of Design in 1918.

DO WE SPEAK ENGLISH?

LEXICOGRAPHERS HAVE A TASK on their hands either to justify or to denounce the recent pronouncements of the Advisory Committee on Spoken English. This august body is none of our muttons, nor are we bound to hear certain words according to their prescription. British broadcasters, however, must follow the rule laid down for them by this committee, which includes George Bernard Shaw, Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson, and the Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges. It will be seen in the words contained in a dispatch to the New York *Times* that our practise differs from our English cousins in nearly every instance. One alone finds us in harmony. "Victuals"—when we use the word at all, which is probably seldom—conforms to the new prescription. Here are some of the words:

"For instance, the committee decrees that 'centenary' shall be pronounced as tho the second syllable rimed with 'bean' and that the first syllable of 'evolution' shall sound exactly like the name of the noted chatelaine of the Garden of Eden.

"The second syllable of 'missile,' it is decreed, must rime with 'smile,' and the second syllable of 'doctrinal' with 'mine.' The word 'patent' must never be pronounced 'patent' except in 'letters patent' and 'Patent of Nice.' The first syllable of 'patriot' must rime with 'hat' not 'hate.'

"Perturbed individuals, threatened with the destruction of their long-cherished ideals, to-day sought the secretary of the Advisory Committee only to be told that no shoemaker, except in America, would dream of allowing the first syllable in 'patent leather' to rime with 'bat.'

"He also adjured the British nation never to pronounce 'victuals' as it is written, but to make it rime with 'skittles.'"

So far as Shaw had a hand in the advice here given, the Brooklyn *Eagle* would look upon it as "a fine practical joke on the British broadcasters." But the theory of a hoax, they feel, has to be given up when Forbes Robertson and the Poet Laureate enter into the game. Then *The Eagle* diverts itself with an account of the Britons' own solecisms:

"And, after all, why cavil? Didn't Tennyson, a purist if ever there was one, make his 'Noble Six Hundred' rime with 'blundered'? Didn't Byron usher in his first stanza of 'Don Juan' by making the name of his hero rime with 'new one'? Can not some of us recall Henry Irving on his own stage

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compelling his whole company to pronounce 'Robespierre' 'Robbersspear'? Doesn't the 'Illiterate National Anthem' rime 'glorious' with 'over us'? Shaw and Robertson and Bridges are merely following English traditions in what Americans regard as absurdities.

"The fact is that Americans are even worse sinners in mispronunciation of the King's English.

"In any land where people read newspapers universally and talk little with one another pronunciation runs wild. In this country more than in England conversation is a lost art. That explains a lot of not unamusing eccentricities."

HOLLYWOOD, "THE GULLIBLE"

IF EVERYTHING PRINTED IN ENGLAND about American films may be taken as part of the program of exclusion which is openly announced there, then the London *Times* correspondent, Mr. Robert Nichols, is serving his country well when he writes of the "gullibility of Hollywood." Starting out with a high-powered explosive sentence, Mr. Nichols, after the brief informative communication that even Los Angeles, which succeeds Hollywood, has "only been in existence as a city of any importance about forty years," then fires this broadside whose repercussion in the pages of the *Film Mercury* (Hollywood) comes back to us:

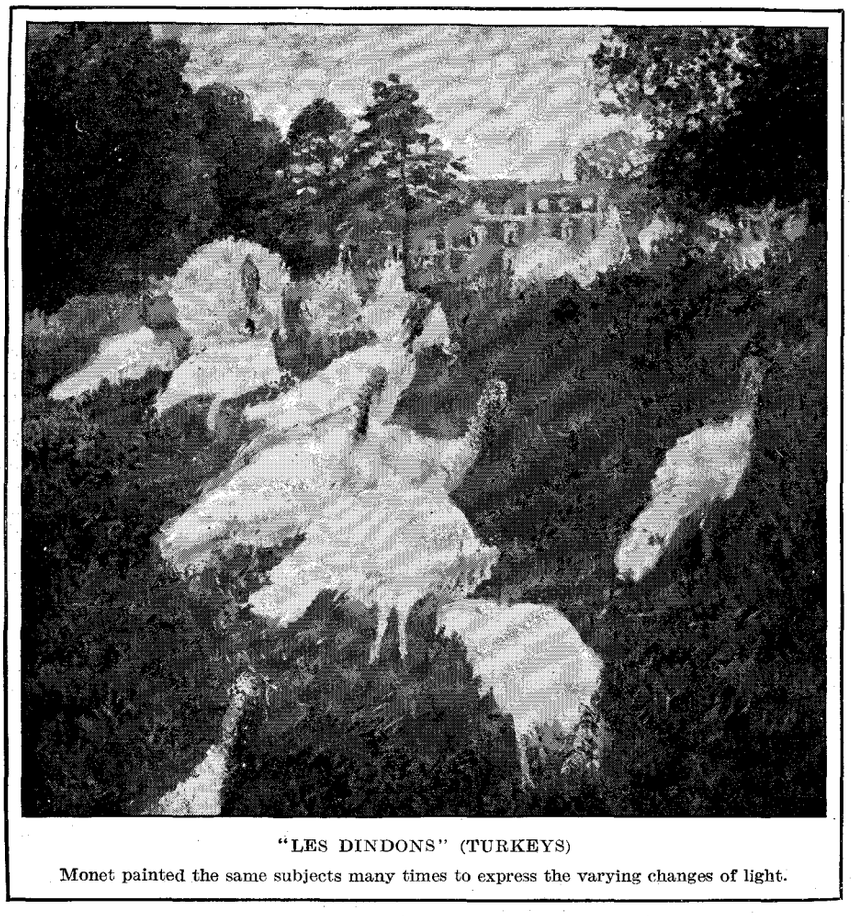
"Hollywood, hot-bed of press agents and 'boosters,' well aware that most of them are paid out of her own pocket guilelessly takes their utterances at face value, attributes to herself and her tastes, crazes, fashions, frenzies, disappointments, illusions, disillusions, fretfulness, tantrums, movements, and *obiter dicta* an importance which would cease to be laughable and become exasperating were these manifestations not obviously the product of a temperamental almost entirely superficial and a mind patently not only devoid of standards but ignorant of the existence of any such standards in the world (and more particularly the artistic world) at large."

Here is the emotion of Mr. Nichols's article tied up in one mouth-filling sentence, which must have pleased Hollywood immensely, since they did not let it languish in the columns of the London *Times*. Some of this, of course, needs elucidating, so Mr. Nichols begins by the deadly comparison so flattering to the European:

"In the first place, with one possible exception, there are no critics of the screen on this entire coast who, were they by profession critics of the drama, music, or painting, could gain five minutes' hearing in a circle of dramatic, music, or art critics in any big capital in Europe. Nor are the critics of the screen in New York (again with one exception) much better—which is curious, for New York contains a score or so of very able critics of the other arts.

"Yet Hollywood takes the local critics (some of them youths of the most callow, without any sort of background) with an extreme seriousness, so that one may behold the amazing sight of an experienced director, or an able actress, or a scenario-writer not without a grain of talent becoming 'all wrought up' (as the phrase goes) over a string of sentences which are hardly English or American and scarcely ever sense.

"To the New York scribes Hollywood lends an anxious ear. Their writings apparently affect, at times, the box office. Even more do they affect prestige. Their utterances exasperate Hollywood to fury or are swallowed as so much honey. And yet I am compelled to confess that I have searched their columns for the best part of a year in vain to find light worthy of the notice of a Chaplin, a Stroheim, a Fairbanks, a Sennett, a Pickford, a Barthelmess, or, indeed, any director or actor or actress not only of the first grade, but even of the second or third."



"LES DINDONS" (TURKEYS)

Monet painted the same subjects many times to express the varying changes of light.

Hollywood is not only badly served but "gullible," and shares this peculiarity with Los Angeles, which, we are told, is—

"A Mecca for every sort of 'faker,' 'near-artist,' spell-binder, downright charlatan, and self-advertising nobody. In the absence of any canon of caliber, the bubble reputation flourishes and achieves proportions that must be seen to be believed.

"Only the highly technical branches, such as photography, are free from it. A camera-man can not 'talk' his way; he has to know his job. Were Hollywood tomorrow purged of 'wise-crackers' (superficially clever talkers), the population would fall 10 per cent. and the industry gain about twenty. But the prospect of such salvation is far off. Producers do not know enough to realize which are the creative minds and which the mere 'smart Alecks.'

"In such an atmosphere the true or embryo craftsman is at a serious disadvantage, the more so since his integrity makes it impossible for him to ingratiate himself by lies, and his inner superiority makes him a target for combined malice by arousing in the breasts of less capable mortals an inextinguishable hatred and envy.

"None the less, some few figures rise superior to Hollywood, to its atmosphere, its adoration of the printed word—no matter what word, printed by whom or for whom—its gullibility, its saturation in the demi-monde of culture, its underworld of scalawags, 'fakers,' and undesirables. In these figures lies the hope of the screen. But they can only continue their work if they receive the discriminating applause of genuine critics, interested in the medium as a medium, and the support of the general public, which at present receives but little guidance."

In all this dearth of appreciation, Mr. Nichols, it seems, will have to grant a sense of humor, since here is his article reprinted without comment, to be judged as you feel about it. The heart of the matter is comprest in the sentence: "Those who go to the movies don't criticize, and those who criticize don't go."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE STARK TRAGEDY OF THE "MOTHERS OF LONELYLAND"

"IT'S GOIN' ON TEN YEARS since I have stopt to draw er easy breath, and I am clean wore out. 'Tain't no better than a dog's life, no how—a woman and a dog air about the only creatures as would put up with it, and they're the biggest pair of fools the Lord ever made. I have had a hard life, and it warn't fair." So a character in one of Ellen Glasgow's Virginia stories. She is one of the forgotten women, of whom there are nearly half a million in the United States—illiterate, hopeless, mired in neglect. Dr. E. C. Branson, head of the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology in the University of North Carolina, writes about them in *The World's Work*, and tells us that three-fourths of this neglected population—477,123 in 1920—live east of the Mississippi River, and more than half of them in the South Atlantic and East South Central States. There are 44,000 of them in North Carolina. Nearly 43,000 are in Kentucky. Tennessee has 39,000, more than half of them in the eastern part of the State. Virginia has 24,000, almost half of them in the southwestern corner of the State, which touches Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina. But these lonely and forgotten women are not confined to the South. Some are found in every State in the Union. Massachusetts has 3,066; New York has 10,826; Pennsylvania, 16,937; Illinois, 12,715; Indiana, 11,455. There are fewer of them in the West and the Northwest. Montana has only 308; Nevada, 53; North Dakota, 431; Washington, 800, and Wyoming, 107.

These women are not of foreign birth, Mr. Branson tells us. They are native-born white women, twenty-one years old and more, who can not write their names or read a letter or a newspaper. "This in America, whose other name is said to be Opportunity." They are the forgotten women—"thin and wrinkled in youth from ill-prepared food, clad without warmth or grace, living in untidy houses, working from daylight to bedtime at the dull round of weary duties, the mothers of joyless children, worn out by excessive maternity, and encrusted in a shell of dull content with their lot in life." With rare exceptions, writes Dr. Branson, they are country women, born and reared in the lonely, lowly farm homes of the sparsely settled rural regions of the United States. Everywhere native white illiteracy of all ages and sexes is a country problem. It disappeared long ago in the towns and cities, or nearly so. It is self-perpetuating and hard to cure, writes this sociologist:

"First, because their homes are solitary dwellings in obscure places; second, because they are scattered a few families to the square mile in the vast open spaces of countryside America; third, because they are sensitive and shy. They are crablike souls who before advancing light steadily retreat into the fringe of darkness, to borrow Victor Hugo's figure; and, fourth, because they are wives and mothers and older daughters, and it is women everywhere in all ages who lift or lower the culture-level of homes. Educate a man and you educate an individual, but educate a woman and you educate a family, said Charles D. McIver. There were 47,000 of these illiterate native-born white women in North Carolina in 1850, and there were 44,000 in 1920. In seventy years the decrease the United States over has been less than 100,000. The ratios have been greatly reduced in all the States since 1850, but the totals are little changed from year to year in any remote rural region.

"These are the women who, unaware, sign away their homes and dowers with a cross-mark. These are the women who ate their hearts out in dumb agony during the war. Their absent sons and brothers were as dead. Absent—that's about all that most of them knew; swallowed up by the big outside unknown world; gone somewhere, they hardly knew where; the camps at home, the trenches overseas, Flanders, the Somme, the Argonne were all one to them. Their loved ones were gone—lost in the sealed silences of illiteracy; that much they knew and little more. Whether safe and well, or ill or maimed for life, or in prison or dead, they did not know, and many of them do not know till this very day, as the authorities in Washington will tell you.

"The essential curse of illiteracy lies in the suffocating loneliness it imposes. The world the illiterates live in is mainly the little world of the home and the neighborhood. They are cabined, cribbed, confined by the here and the now. They are heirs of all the ages, to be sure, but they can not claim their birthrights. The accumulated wisdom of the race reaches them in traditions passed on by word of mouth alone. The tidal waves of world affairs break in tiny ripples on their far-distant shores after many days. They are ofttimes dowered by nature with magnificent possibilities, their brains and fingers are nimble, their characters are substantial, fine, and capable, but they live in a pint-cup world where the largest men are little and the largest achievements are insignificant—a drab, dreary, uninspiring world."

The very fact that they are of us, live among us, even tho dissociated from most of us, has caused us to continue to forget them. Their appeal, writes Dr. Branson, has been feeble even to teachers and preachers, to Church and school and Sunday-school workers. "Perhaps because they are a home-mission problem. It might be different if they were in Korea or Siam."

"But they are near at hand, a few under the dripping of the eaves of every country church, a few hundred or a thousand or so in almost every county east of the Mississippi—so near as to be commonplace and uninspiring. They lack the distance that lends enchantment to foreign missionary adventures.

"Secular effort fails. It is a task for the Church, and in my opinion this social sore never will be healed unless tender-hearted, home-mission workers can bring to this task the fever and fervor of religious zeal.

"Let him alone, was the curse laid on Ephraim. And it is

THE NEW YEAR

By J. D. Templeton

I am the New Year, and I come to you pure and unstained,
Fresh from the hand of God.
Each day, a precious pearl, to you is given
That you must string upon the silver thread of Life.
Once strung can never be unthreaded but stays
An undying record of your faith and skill.
Each golden minute link you then must weld into the chain of hours
That is no stronger than its weakest link.
Into your hands is given all the wealth and power
To make your life just what you will.
I give to you, free and unstinted, twelve glorious months
Of soothing rain and sunshine golden;
The days for work and rest, the nights for peaceful slumber.
All that I have I give with love unspoken.
All that I ask—*you keep the faith unbroken!*

—*Success Magazine* (New York)

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Ephraim's curse that lies on these wives, mothers, and daughters. Public schools and mission schools and moonlight schools have not solved the problem anywhere. Adult education is nowhere a success as yet in America. The daylight schools reach the children measurably well, but not the mothers.

"The largest promise of such success lies in such settlement work as the Hindman and the Pine Mountain teachers give themselves to in Kentucky, and in the consecrated efforts of Elizabeth Morris in Buncombe County, North Carolina. In their rounds of friendly visitation, they really reach and teach the mothers of Lonelyland."

LAWLESSNESS OUR GREATEST PROBLEM

LAWLESSNESS, OR DISRESPECT FOR LAW, is the greatest problem confronting the country now, according to answers to a questionnaire sent by the National Economic League to the members of its National Council. Closely following this problem are those of the administration of justice, the World Court, and Prohibition, in the order of their importance as determined by the vote. The members of the National Council, we read in the New York *Times*, are men selected all over the country for their community standing. More than fifty subjects were submitted to them on the ballot, but those cited led all the others in relative importance. The main problems now before the country, with the vote giving them their relative weight, are as follows, according to the referendum:

Lawlessness, disrespect for law	1,203
Administration of justice	1,173
World Court	950
Prohibition	946
Taxation	758
Ethical, Moral, and Religious Training	701
Agriculture	692

After these answers had been tabulated, the members of the Council were asked if they believed an abnormal amount of lawlessness and disrespect for law existed in this country at present, and 1,489 answered in the affirmative and 105 in the negative. This question was then put: "If so, what in your opinion is most to blame; is it improper laws, lax enforcement, or the condition of public sentiment?" These causes were given: improper laws, 649; lax enforcement, 895; condition of public sentiment, 1,065.

The question, "If you think it is due, wholly or in part, to improper laws, what specific laws in your opinion are most responsible?" brought these replies: Prohibition laws, Volstead Law, Eighteenth Amendment, 507; too many laws, 105; laws relating to personal liberty, 84; laws governing courts and criminal procedure, 75.

Of the last two questions submitted the first was: "If, in your opinion, it (lawlessness) is due, wholly or in part, to lax enforcement, what are the causes?" The most numerous causes mentioned in reply to this question are: Condition of public sentiment, public indifference, 273; delays and defects in the administration of justice, 245; character of law enforcement officers and judges, 174; political conditions, 126; inadequate penalties, abuse of pardon and paroles, 126; Prohibition laws and enforcement, 112.

The other question is: "If in your opinion it is due, wholly or in part, to the condition of public sentiment, what are the causes?" The answers, covering a wide variety of subjects, are: Prohibition situation, 247; lack of proper education, lack of juvenile training and parental control, lack of emphasis on citizenship in schools, 145; aftermath of the World War, 122; character of laws and inefficiency of courts, 113; increased restraint on personal liberty, 100; indifference and irresponsibility of citizens, 96; too much prosperity, selfishness, money worship, pursuit of pleasure, 91; laxity of morals, lack of religion, 73; attitude of public press, 58.

SUGAR WITHOUT SAND

"THE ETHICS OF ——"—and you may name any profession or business—is a common enough title of convention addresses, we are told, and now that convention days are at hand in this season of high resolve, when men will be foregathering to discuss the various problems involved in their respective businesses or professions, it is pleasant to hear that most of this talk on ethics really means something. It may be observed in the fact that the housewife going to market is actually getting proper weight for her money; fresh eggs are really fresh, butter is really butter, and there is no sand in the sugar. And business interchange is now said to be on a higher level than in the days when competition was of the cut-throat order, and the devil was naturally supposed to take the hindmost. Such is the general burden of an editorial in the New York *Commercial*, which tells us that "instead of hiding the information the way we were formerly wont to do, getting every new thought and giving as few as we could in exchange, the modern way is to unveil the facts, show competitors the books, give out the short cuts, place all cards on the table face up." Doors are said to be rarely locked against customers and competitors. As the profit in industry comes in trading or turnover of goods, so the profit in ideas comes likewise in trading. Yet all is not what it should be, for, we read:

"One of the pitiful facts about conventions is the hypocrisy which accompanies many such gatherings. Thus far many business men have not gotten away from double standards of ethics—one for convention purposes and the other for use in their business upon their return to their desks. Business men belong to the Kiwanis, Rotary, Optimist and other service clubs; they affiliate with trade associations and attend conventions. They hear inspiring addresses, adopt idealistic resolutions, subscribe to elevating educational movements, laud the Golden Rule as the proper guide for business conduct, yet returning to the factory or office they decide that while all that is good 'bunk' they guess they will run their business as always, getting as much as possible and giving as little in return as possible.

"If the leaders in an industry will practise as well as preach these high ethical doctrines, their strength will give courage to the others who fear to be in the van but gladly follow courageous leadership. It appears that almost every industry has its own peculiar problems wherein sound ethics are badly needed by a goodly portion of the industry. In the fur industry, no mother seal would recognize as her offspring some of the material formerly offered to the unsuspecting customer as seal. In the furniture industry, cherry and mahogany look so nearly alike to the undiscerning, it is small wonder that much of the cheaper wood is sold at the price of the more valuable."

But there is improvement. A movement in Canada for better trade practise, we read, has resulted in an agreement among ice-dealers to "give absolutely correct weight." "This is indeed meritorious," observes *The Commercial*, "and might be followed by certain retail dealers in this country. Official scale-testers can certify that the instruments are in good mechanical condition, but, naturally, they can not inspect every load which takes its place on the scales they have verified. This must largely be left to the honesty of the man adjusting the balance."

But *The Commercial* thinks that trade practise is becoming more and more honest, remarking:

"Sly tricks are falling into disrepute. It is no longer considered good business to defraud the customer. There is something peculiar about the practise which always reverts to the disadvantage of the hypocrite and defrauder in the end. Industrial leaders can help along the movement toward honesty in business if they will. They are doing it now to a surprizing degree. As conventions constantly grow a more popular custom, the business man of high ethical standards can look his competitors square in the eyes at such gatherings without flinching. Tho not always true, it is often the unethical practitioner who does not belong to his association, does not attend conventions, consequently receives no help from exchanging ideas with the other man."

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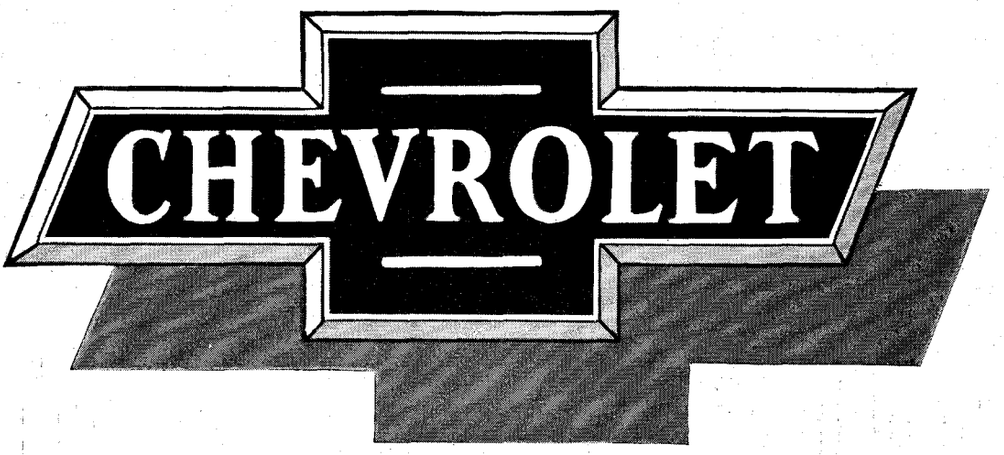

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS will do for part of the story; but there also come days of cold and shivering in these dim churches of Europe, where necessity keeps the candle vender to her task. In the New York *Times* this occurs.

IN ROUEN CATHEDRAL

BY BLANCHE A. SAWYER

The nave is cool and still, almost deserted—
My footsteps echo through the vast, dim place,
Where shafts of jeweled light from ancient windows
Fall on stone carvings delicate as lace.

Beside the box that holds the long, slim candles,
A woman sits, no longer young and fair,
Vending the waxen tapers for the altar,
Which glimmer softly, each pale flame a prayer.

She dozes in her chair—I see her nodding
Beside her box of candles in the gloom,
As far removed from all the rush of living
As a stone figure carved upon a tomb.

Her black gown blends with shadows of the pillars,
And the pale flame of candles on her face
Refines and softens lines of age and living,
And gives to her an almost saintly grace.

Not a hard lot, when one is old and feeble,
To doze and dream in the warm scented air
Of ancient shrines, and sell the waxen tapers
That flicker softly like the breath of prayer!

THIS is as light as the elf it celebrates, and suggests future trouble for the invader. *The Lyric West.*

INCIDENT

BY ALBERTA BANCROFT

A Bit-of-an-Elf came flippiting down
From where she lived in Faerie Town.
She was bored in the Lands of Faerie,
And she wanted to work in a dairy.

The Guard at the Border lowered his spear.
"No Elf or Goblin crosses here.
Witches and Will-o'-the-Wisps go through.
This Pass is not for the likes of you.
Go back to the Town of Faerie:
You are much too pert and airy."

The Bit-of-an-Elf was young and slim,
And she frowned a dreadful frown at him:
"The Mortal Lands are wide and fair
With cows and goats at pasture there.
That this is true I surely know,
For the Will-o'-the-Wisps have told me so.
I am bored in the Lands of Faerie
And I want to work in a dairy."

Said the Guard, "What is this tale you're told?
Your hair as it happens is much too gold;
Your voice too sweet and your lips too red
And your eyes too dark," is what he said.
"The Mortal Lands are not for you:
It wouldn't be safe to let you through!
You go and dance in your Faerie Ring
By the light of the moon. That is just the thing!"
The Guard was big and burly
And his voice was rough and surly.

The Bit-of-an-Elf was young and slim
And she cocked a perky nose at him:
"The Mortal Lands are wide and fair,
With people always working there—
I could turn my lips from red to blue
If it happened that color appealed to you,
And make my eyes all light and queer;
But it isn't worth while. Put up that spear!
I am bored in the Lands of Faerie."

And—she went to work in a dairy

Two widely separated worlds are presented in these two poems to be found in *The Bookman* (New York), but each in its way is a poignant picture of human life:

THE LONELY

BY S. BERT COOKSLEY

Old man Thimbly with your greenish high hat,
Old lady Martin with your stale gray shawl,
Old parson Steiber, following your cat,
And you old Peters, who will die next fall—
All of you, each of you, where do you go
Over the road's back, poking in the mist,
Down through the alleys where the spiders grow;
Whither off? Whither to? Who'd want to tryst

Half an hour, whole hour—any time with you? . . .
Hist! I know something, something I've found
Something about you, about what you do
When the gray morning is spread on the ground
And the frogs run off—I know why you sneak
Off down the back road and talk to the creek!

ADVICE BEFORE ROUGING

BY MARGERY SWETT MANSFIELD

Women should look well at lips before they rouge them,
Rouge lays any story bare
That may be hiding there, quiet and proud
On pale lips. Rouge makes it cry aloud.

Oh I have seen such desolate despair
Cut through the dark and shock the still night air,
From carmined lips! No friendly shadows hide
Splotches of scarlet, drooping and wide.

Some mouths are bitter, twisted jealousies,
Some fairly drool
The syrup of their mental lecheries,
Starved lips there are, and lips that sucked distress
And even young and cool
Soft lips have tales of selfish wilfulness.

Mouths are the records of the changing years,
They stand when frowns have been forbidden, and quick tears;
But give a pencil, give a pencil to a fool,
She'll underline with crimson what they tell.
Women should look well at lips before they rouge them,
Women should look well!

THIS is a famous old London cemetery, but the picture is probably true of many great cities. *The New Statesman* (London) presents this:

MEDITATION IN BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND, LUNCH TIME

BY RONALD W. POVEY

Quietude fills this place; it is not still
Nor silent, for the sparrows chirp around,
A plane bough murmurs with the wind's soft will,
A few dry leaves fall, rocking, to the ground. . . .
And all about the aged tombstones raise
Echoes of lives long past,—of beauty fled,
Of skill and wisdom gone. . . . Fond mourners' praise
Corrodes in lichened ruts above old dead. . . .
Quietude fills this place. And here, at twelve,
With furtive look comes drab humility,
Into his pocket carefully to delve
And eat his sandwiches beneath a tree,
Or lay her tired length on the tough town grass
And suck an orange, staring at the sky,
To feel the drowsy blissful minutes pass
And hear the distant traffic rumbling by. . . .
Sun lights and fades. . . . Near me, old fingers fumble
With paper wrappings. . . . Sparrows bicker clear. . . .
A garden for the humblest of the humble. . . .
The half-dead and the dead are resting here. . . .

THE encroachments of modern life are inexorable, but it is well to listen at least with sympathy to plaints like this which we find in the London *Spectator:*

THE SEVEN SISTERS

BY BARBARA EUPHAN TODD

The Seven Bridal Maids are we
Of Sussex wedded to the sea:
When heather bells were ringing,
Our veils were fringed with amethyst,
Our snowy feet were ripple-kissed,
And all the downs were singing.

When Sea and Sussex plighted troth
Ourselves were witness to the oath
That none should put asunder
The gracious bride and gallant groom
Whose chanties to his lady boom
In cadence with the thunder.

So we have kept our ancient faith
That none but elf or water wraith,
When hawthorn buds were swelling,
Have dared, while thyme and surf have shed
Their fragrance round the bridal bed,
To make the place their dwelling.

But now our jewelled fringe of down
Is threatened by a monster town
That brutally would sever
By stone and brick and builder-horde
Our lovely lady and her lord,
For ever and for ever.

The Seven Bridal Maids are we
Of Sussex wedded to the Sea,
Oh! lovers and your ladies,
Help us guard an Eden still,
That you may wander at your will,
The where our sev'nfold shade is!

THE sea and the shore and a boy's will are in conflict, in the following stanza from the current *Century*, by Professor SNOW of Wesleyan University:

CONFLICT

BY WILBERT SNOW

The sea is forever quivering,
The shore forever still;
And the boy who is born in a sea-coast town
Is born with a dual will:
The sun-burned rocks and beaches
Inveigle him to stay;
While every wave that breaches
Is a nudge to be up and away.

The Ohio State Journal publishes the delicate little poem, old-fashioned as ruffs and minuets, quoted below:

LE ROI EST MORT

BY AGNES M. F. DUCLAUX

And shall I weep that Love's no more,
And magnify his reign?
Sure never mortal man before
Would have his grief again.
Farewell the long-continued ache,
The days a-dream, the nights awake,
I will rejoice and merry make,
And never more complain.

King Love is dead and gone for aye,
Who ruled with might and main,
For with a bitter word one day
I found my tyrant slain:
And he in Heathenese was bred,
Nor ever was baptized, 'tis said,
Nor is of any creed, and dead
Can never rise again.

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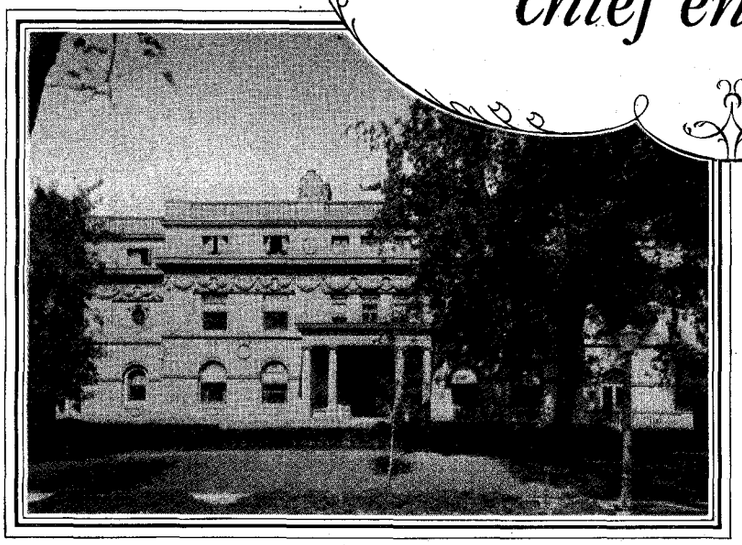
"FIND US THE BEST OIL BURNER" -they asked their chief engineer



One of the show places of St. Louis is the home of Jackson Johnson, President, International Shoe Co.

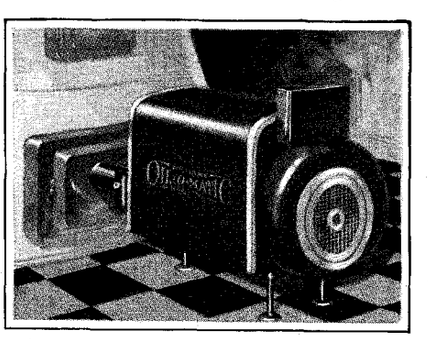
Now 19 officials of the world's largest shoe company are enjoying Oilomatic heat—many for as long as 3 years.

TO Fred Hume, oil heating is an open book. As an engineer he had worked for three years on oil burners. He knew that success lay in strictest observance of the four natural laws of oil combustion. And that popular acceptance depended on the adaptability of the burner to *any* grade of domestic oil.

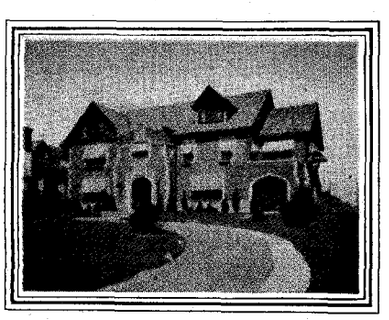
In Oil-O-Matic he found what he himself was seeking. A completely automatic oil burner with no part inside the firebox. One that operates equally well with any suitable oil, light or heavy.

Your local oilomatician, trained in oil heating, first investigated the merits of all good oil burners. You may accept his recommendation with fullest confidence. He has a deferred payment plan for those who request it. Write today for a copy of "OIL HEATING at its best." You will find it most informative and interesting.

THE happy experience with Oil-O-Matic in his own home confirmed Mr. Hume's judgment. Then, and not until then did he say, "install Oil-O-Matic." The pleasure that these officials are deriving from the certainty of Oilomatic heat, its comfort and cleanliness, may also be yours. Mail coupon below.



St. Louis installations made by Merrell & Co., Inc.



The lovely residence of Paul B. Jamison, Director of the International Shoe Co.

Fred Hume has enjoyed Oilomatic heat for three years in his present home.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation, Bloomington, Ill.

Please send me without obligation a copy of "OIL HEATING at its best." L.D.-12

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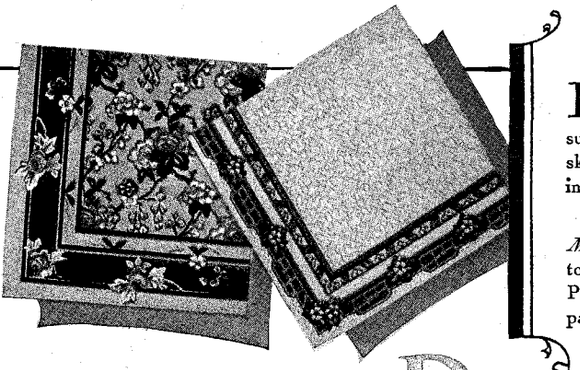

The dainty, floral pattern is the "NORMANDY" Gold Seal Art-Rug No. 500.

The neat, tan design is the "WOODLAND" Gold Seal Art-Rug No. 581.

FREE—"T

BY the proper us
blossom with
surprised to know
skill or training. W
ing just a few simpl

Anne Lewis Pierc
Magic in the Home, fo
to Congoleum-Nai
Pa., or write your
page and send it to

COLORFUL RUGS

charming rooms—*t*

UNUSUALLY cheerful and colorful, this dining room achieves its charm with simple furnishings and an inexpensive, appropriately toned rug. Note how perfectly the soft tan of the rug blends with the balance of the room while the delightful touches of black create a charming harmony with the curtains and furniture.

Whatever the room in need of new floor-covering, you will find appropriate designs among *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs. Patterns have never been so delightful in their color combinations or so smart in their motifs. Prices never so low as they are today!

And when you replace old, dust-collecting floor-coverings with sanitary *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs, you are buying also leisure for yourself. Hours saved from monotonous, tiresome beating and sweeping. Time to spend with the children—or in the enjoyment of the things you like to do.

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GOLD SEAL
GUARANTEE
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OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH
WET CLOTH
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There is only one genuine Congoleum. It has this Gold Seal pasted right on the face of the pattern. For your own protection insist that the Gold Seal appears on the rugs you buy!

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Color Magic"

nake any room fairly
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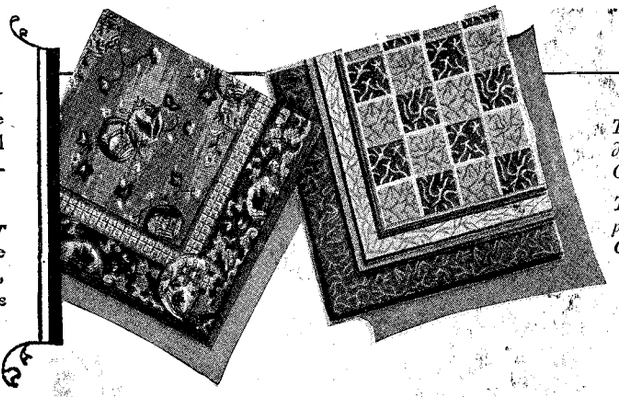
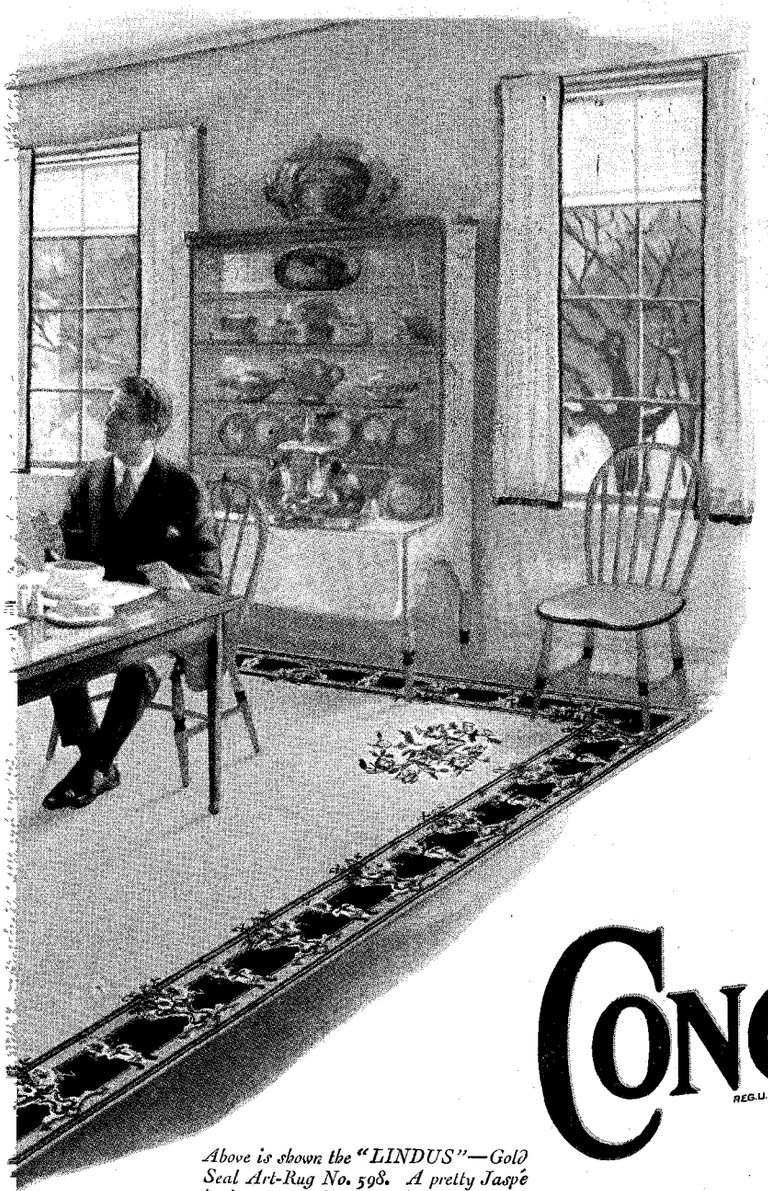


The pretty blue and tan tile design is the "BRITTANY" Gold Seal Art-Rug No. 306.

The attractive, rose Chinese pattern is the "SAN TOY" Gold Seal Art-Rug No. 587.

that bring the delight of
:omfort of easier housework



Above is shown the "LINDUS"—Gold Seal Art-Rug No. 598. A pretty Jaspé background relieved at the four corners with a decorative vase in oriental colors—a type of rug design that can be used with almost any color scheme.

Gold Seal Rugs have a smooth, waterproof surface that is the simplest thing in the world to clean. Just a few, easy strokes of a damp mop make them spotless. They lie flat without fastening of any kind.

Supreme in Value—
Surprisingly Low in Price

Gold Seal Art-Rugs are the outstanding value among smooth-surfaced floor-coverings. Inferior rugs, similar in appearance, can be purchased at lower prices but they lack the quality, the beauty, and the years of guaranteed service for which *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs are noted. For the utmost in floor-covering value, insist upon genuine Congoleum bearing the *Gold Seal*.

At the present low prices, a genuine *Gold Seal* Art-Rug is a floor-covering bargain no thrifty housewife can afford to overlook. Sizes range from small, handy mats to 9 x 15 foot room sizes.

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GOLD SEAL
ART-RUGS

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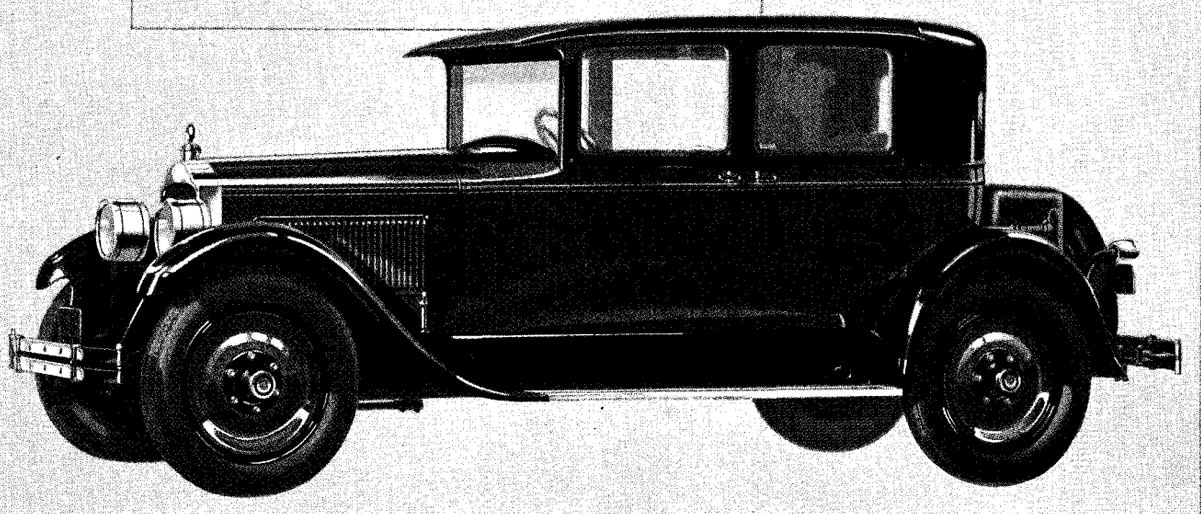
"The supreme combination of all that is fine in motor cars."



Flexibility · To say that the improved Packard Six now has forty per cent more power, does not adequately impress its truly remarkable performance.

To add that even the largest closed models, fully loaded, will easily reach 75 miles an hour, does not sufficiently explain the enthusiasm of new owners. For few men wish to use such speed.

But translated in daily use, this surplus power, this capability of great speed, means supreme flexibility—a thrilling, effortless response to the driver's will—a lithe agility in traffic and on hills, previously unknown. It means easy, restful driving—the constant delight of smooth, silent motion which recaptures the lost zest of motor travel.

With this matchless new performance added to its traditional comfort, beauty and distinction, the improved Packard Six is converting new thousands to the economy of fine car ownership.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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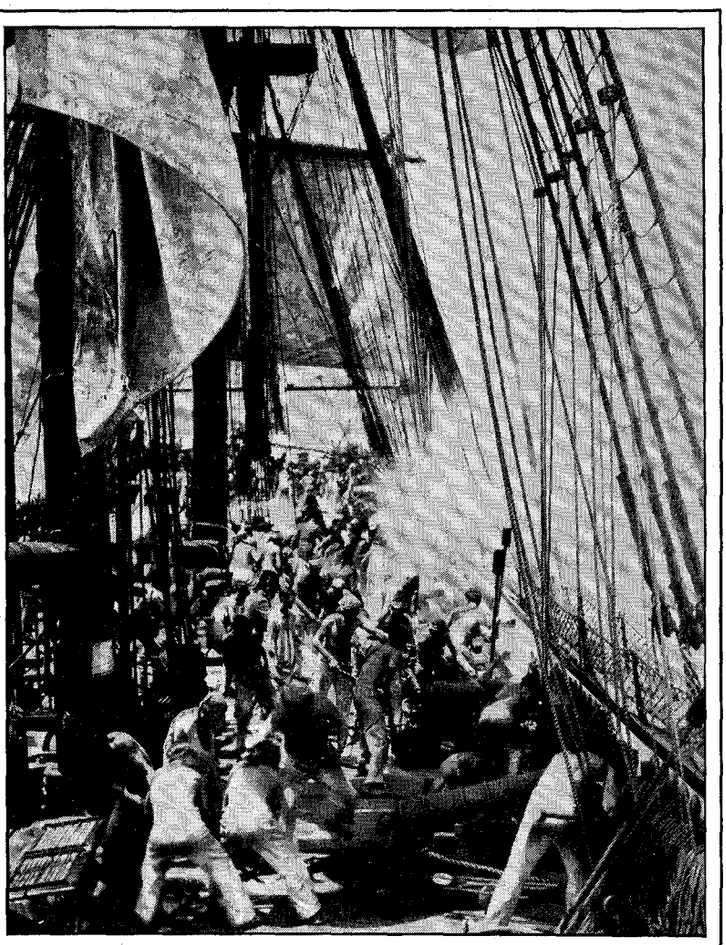
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"OLD IRONSIDES" ASAIL ON THE SILV'RY SCREEN

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY and twenty-five Admirals—"count 'em!"—lent their august official presence to the opening in New York of the highly patriotic historico-romantical sea-movie, "Old Ironsides," woven around the frigate *Constitution* by Author Laurence Stallings, of "What Price Glory" fame, and Director James Cruze, of "Covered Wagon" fame. The occasion resolved itself into what one head-line writer calls "a glorious cruise with Cruze." The director is credited with having "piloted into the Rivoli port, with colors flying and broadsides thundering, the finest saga of the sea that the screen has ever known." 'Tis indeed a "grand and gallant picture that Mr. Cruze has fashioned with the Famous Players' millions back of him, a memorial worthy of the proud traditions it enshrines," writes the New York *Telegram* critic, Katherine Zimmermann; and she goes on to relate that the audience, "peppered with Admirals and Commodores and lined and relined with numberless celebrities, rose to a man and cheered for joy as the topsail breezes blew back the pages of American naval history and the clouds of canvas, spanning the U. S. S. *Constitution's* masts, caught the echo of a deathless glory." Here is a picture that has body and spirit, declares the same writer—"the body of a noble epic, the spirit of a patriot." And other reporters of the screen dwell upon the electrifying "kick" produced by the head-on approach, under its mountain of billowing canvas, of the replica of "Old Ironsides," built and rigged, with minute historical accuracy, for this picture. The effect of the frigate's majestic march, with a "bone in her teeth," over a dancing sea, is heightened by the employment for the first time of the "magnascope," which produces what for the time being are called "gross-up" effects. It is "a projection-machine device," explains Mr. Quinn Martin in the New York *World*, "which, at the close of the first half of the screen play, caused the picture to expand over a surface twice the normal screen size, giving an amazing effect of proximity and detail and movement." And the *World* critic goes on to remark that "the episode employed in this initial presentation of the magnascope was well chosen—a view of the U. S. S. *Constitution* as she swung toward Tripoli in full sail. Members of the crew and a fair passenger of the bark *Esther*, from Salem, already had entered the pirate-infested Tripolitan water and had been taken captive by the outlaws, so that the appearance of 'Old Ironsides' at this precise moment crackled with exciting, stirring suspense. When 'Old Ironsides' lurched nearer and nearer to the orchestra pit on Monday night, to burst with an orchestral roar into what appeared to be life size, seemingly over the very heads of the audience, a number of naval officers, including the Secretary of the Navy, abandoned their seats for the time being and gave a number of whoops. The scene really deserved the hand. I'll offer two to one Calvin Coolidge would have tossed off a cheer." The screen on which the picture is unfolded up to that episode, we learn, is "about 12 by 18 feet," while the screen of magnified presentation measures 30 by 40 feet. According to Mordaunt Hall in the New York *Times:*



WHEN "HER DECK WAS RED WITH HEROES' BLOOD"

Hand to hand and muzzle to muzzle is the struggle between American tars and Barbary corsairs on the deck of the movie *Constitution*. In this picture the Yankee frigate is discharging her first broadside.

> Following the intermission most of the scenes of "Old Ironsides" were depicted by this apparatus, a device discovered by Glen Allvine of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. Mr. Allvine said that the invention is a magnifying lens attached to the ordinary projection machine.
>
> This wide-angle screen was tremendously effective in the scenes of fighting aboard the old frigate off the coast of Tripoli, and also in those pictures of the imposing forts in battle array, with old-fashioned guns booming and the missiles splashing in the sea.
>
> In this picture Mr. Cruze, for the first time, gives a true conception of a frigate at sea. It was no millpond when these "shots" were photographed, the ocean being covered with whitecaps.

During the intermission on the opening night, Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, almost completely surrounded by blue uniforms, gold lace, and medals, made a little speech incidental to the unveiling in the rotunda of the theater of a painting of the *Constitution* by Gordon Grant. Copies of the painting, he announced, would be put on sale throughout the country at twenty-five cents a copy, the proceeds to go to the "Save Old Ironsides Fund." Also the New York *Herald Tribune* tells us:

> The showing of the picture, a production of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, with the cooperation of the Navy, was preceded by a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel by the "Save Old Ironsides Fund," at which the Secretary of the Navy spoke, with the twenty-five flag officers and other distinguished Army and Navy folk among the diners, who included the producers

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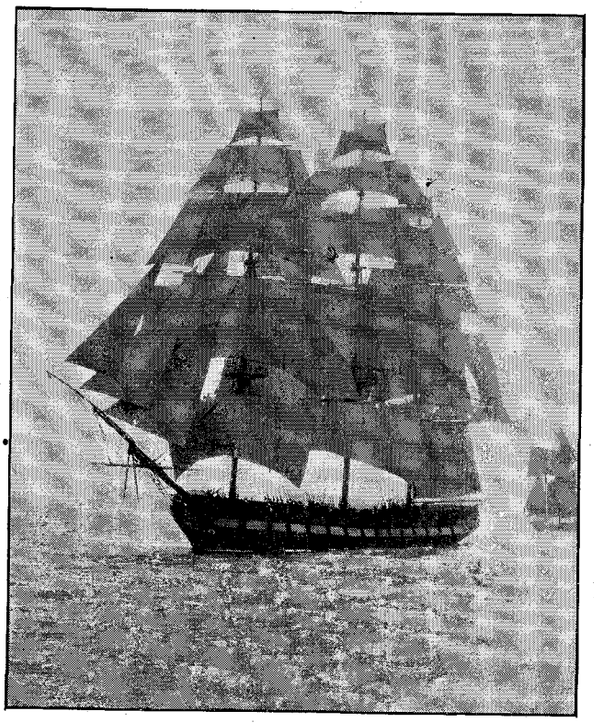


"THE EAGLE OF THE SEA"

One can imagine Oliver Wendell Holmes rejoicing over this cinema replica of "Old Ironsides," sailing "when winds were hurrying o'er the flood, and waves were white below."

of the film shown later, and a group of motion-picture personalities.

Mr. Wilbur declared that the old frigate *Constitution*, for whose preservation the "Save Old Ironsides Fund" of $600,000 is being raised through the United States, was a worthy memorial of the spirit which made America virtually the only nation of the world to champion self-government in the early days of its history.

"The *Constitution* by reason of its participation in the suppression of French privateers in 1798, its service in the war with Tripoli in 1804, its capture of many British ships in the War of 1812, and its subsequent history as a vessel of the United States Navy, epitomizes within herself the history of the early struggle of the republic as well as subsequent development.

"To-night her guns are firing the signal of distress. She has made the S O S in the language and by the means of her own time. It is believed that the same feeling of loyalty that has sustained the nation under its *Constitution* in peace and in war will answer the call to rebuild its rotting hulk as a memorial of the means by which we maintained our government when, almost alone among nations, *it stood for the right of people* to govern themselves, when its government was despised and rejected by men, until this day when that idea is dominant in the world and has been well-nigh universally accepted.

"Her 'iron sides,' able at that time to shield and protect this nation, are now entirely impotent against modern weapons of war, but the spirit she inspires in the hearts of our countrymen has proved invincible in the greatest war in human history and defies all improvements already made or invented."

Mr. Wilbur said he wished to thank Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky, as heads of Famous Players, for their aid in cooperating with the fund, which already has reached $250,000. Mr. Lasky, another speaker, told the story of the making of the picture—of a hampering fog which cost the producers $400,000—and disclosed that the film was made at the direct suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy through Harry Carr, Los Angeles newspaper man.

Secretary Wilbur, accompanied by staff officers, was escorted to the hotel by an honor guard of naval militia and marines. The same guard took him to the Rivoli Theater, where a crowd had been attracted by the firing of a salute from a miniature "Old Ironsides" erected on the canopy over the Broadway entrance.

The proceeds of the first night—and some boxes sold for more than $100, the highest price ever paid for seats at a motion-picture show—went to the "Save Old Ironsides Fund," it was announced.

The film, according to representatives of Famous Players, cost about $2,500,000. These representatives confidently predicted it would run a year at the Rivoli, and that the theater had been prepared for such a run.

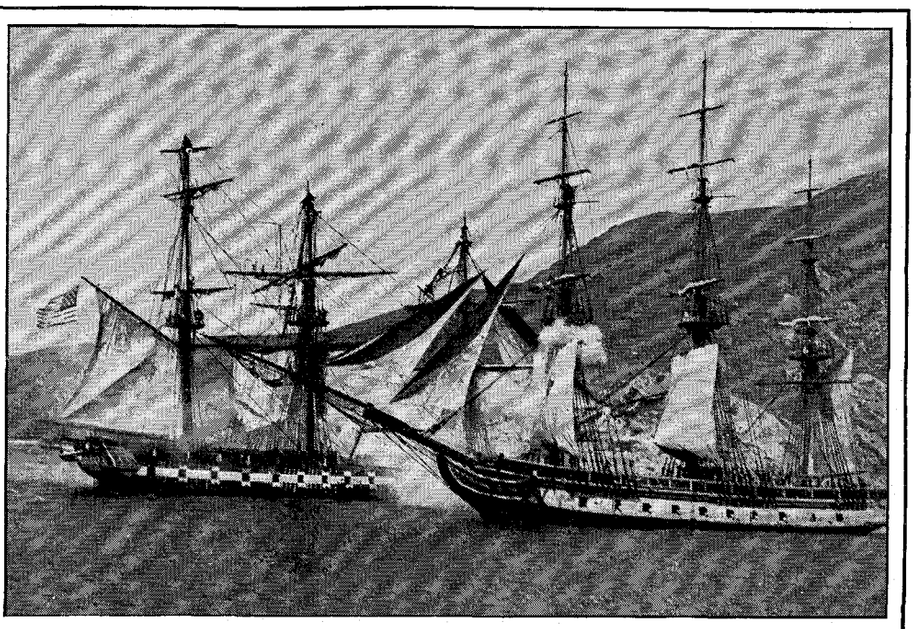
Reverting to the *Times* critic's account of the picture itself, we read on:

As an aid to the romance of this picture, Laurence Stallings, who is responsible for the story, has introduced a bark called the *Esther*, aboard which most of the principals are beheld during a tidy part of the adventure.

The narrative contains a plentiful supply of excellent comedy, which is handled in vigorous fashion by those able screen actors, Wallace Beery and George Bancroft. Hence the audience one moment was stirred to outbursts of patriotic feeling, while the next episode caused them to roar with laughter. There were impressive scenes in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, in which the famous speech concerned with "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was made. This was soon followed by Mr. Beery as a bos'n, with tattered trousers, a wig and earrings, on the lookout to shanghai victims. He first encounters the *Boy*, who is eager for adventure, and while he is putting this youth into "condition" to take aboard the *Esther*, the greedy ex-gunner of the *Constitution* moves across the saloon to the *Bos'n's* table and invites himself to have a drink. The *Bos'n* is a calculating sort of scamp, and in the end he fills the *Gunner* up with grog and shanghaies him as well as the young man. This comes as a surprize to the audience, as the *Gunner* is a formidable fellow with a pigtail curled over the nape of his neck.

The high light of the story is, of course, concerned with the defeat of the Barbary Coast pirates, but in order to have a love theme the *Boy* and the *Girl* meet on the *Esther*. He has been warned while at the helm to keep his gaze on the stars, which he finds a very difficult matter when the girl insists on fixing him with her deep blue eyes. There are kissing scenes at most inopportune moments, even when the *Boy* is shackled to three other men. And after this love scene, the quartet, who have escaped from the pirates, flop over into the water and, in a second or so, they get into a boat and are bound for the open sea.

Mr. Cruze evidently delighted in eliciting humor from Mr.



"BENEATH IT RUNG THE BATTLE'S SHOUT AND BURST THE CANNON'S ROAR"

Here we see "Old Ironsides" (on the left) at close quarters with the enemy, and pouring hot shot into her in the good old style. Tattered sails, tumbling masts, blazing and exploding hulls—all these are shown.

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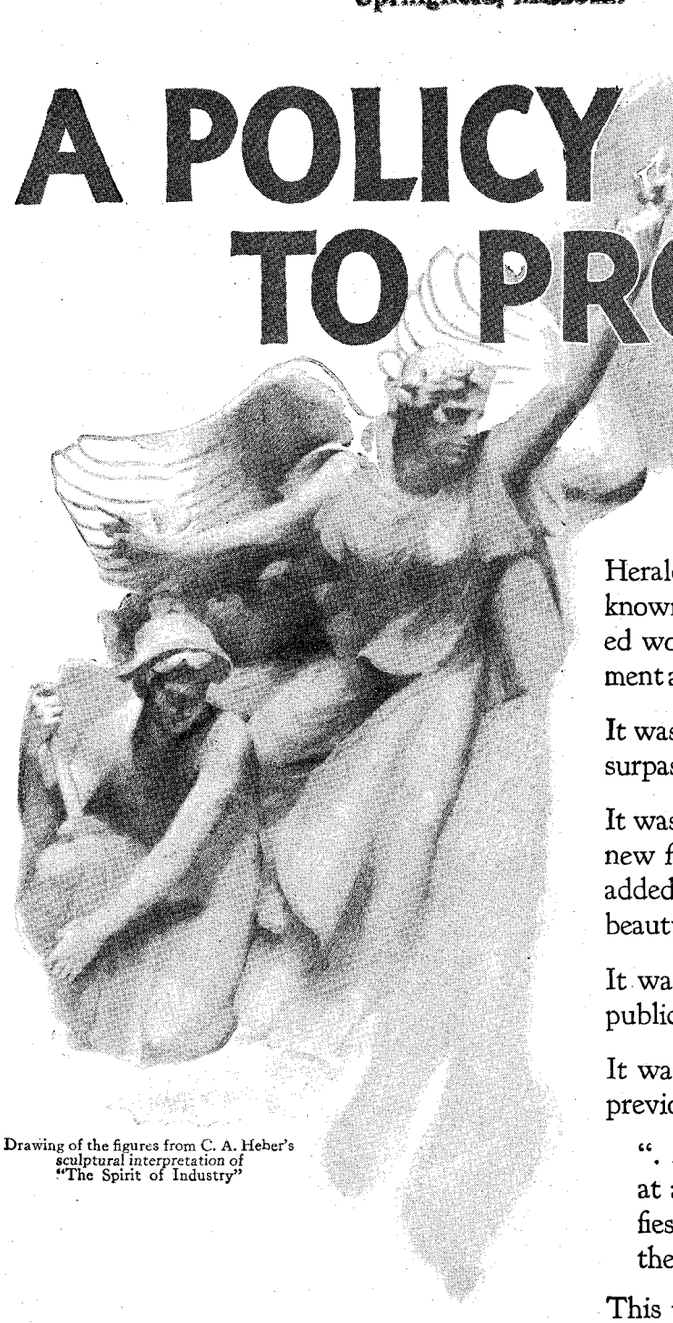

Drawing of the figures from C. A. Heber's sculptural interpretation of "The Spirit of Industry"

Heralding a great array of new features of known value and improvements of demonstrated worth, Oldsmobile's midsummer announcement aroused sweeping and nationwide interest.

It was more than the introduction of a new and surpassing Oldsmobile value.

It was more than a matter of increased power, new factors of thrift, new sources of long life, added driving ease and security, still greater beauty and luxury.

It was more than the advent of a car, firm in public favor, made better than ever.

It was a tangible confirmation of Oldsmobile's previously published declaration of purpose . . .

> ". . . that the American family may have, at a moderate investment, a car that gratifies their finer tastes as well as satisfies their every need . . ."

This purpose commits Oldsmobile to constant progress. Such a car must measure to ever advancing standards.

The year we enter upon today will reveal how deep-rooted this purpose is in the mind of every man who plans or builds or tests Oldsmobile.

An announcement in next week's "Literary Digest" will prove again how earnestly Oldsmobile keeps faith with its policy pledged to progress.

January 1st, 1927

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Beery and Mr. Bancroft, and he even has the two fighting each other, forgetting their manacles. When the *Bos'n* and the *Gunner* are rescued by the *Constitution*, it is the *Gunner* who has the upper hand. *Stephen Decatur*, then a lieutenant, (played by Johnny Walker) sentences the *Gunner* to 200 lashes, and when the time comes for the ordeal, he, *Decatur*, counts "one hundred" after the first stroke of the whip and "two hundred" after the second; so the *Gunner* gets off pretty lightly for his crime of desertion. To add a touch of the olden sea days, salt is smeared on the *Gunner's* welted back, after which every one seems fairly cheerful.

Mr. Cruze exhibits his skill by "shots" from all angles, and some of the most striking ones are those pictured from the masts of the *Constitution*. He has also introduced some sterling miniature photographs, which, in this case, fit in nicely with the other scenes.

Commodore Preble of the *Constitution* is seen in his cabin shaving. *Decatur* suggests going over in a small boat and blowing up the *Philadelphia*, which had been captured by the pirates. The *Commodore* scoffs at the idea, but young *Decatur* goes forth in his small craft and carries out that daring scheme, which called forth the highest praise from Lord Nelson. You see the *Philadelphia*, and the pirates aboard being hoodwinked by *Decatur*, whose disguised men pretend that they have lost their anchor. The second the small craft gets alongside the *Philadelphia*, scores of men are uncovered and they clamber up the sides of the frigate, setting fire to the powder magazines. There is a thrilling flash when the vessel is beheld gradually disappearing below the water.

Honors are fairly evenly divided among the performers, altho Beery and Bancroft, if anything, get the best of the show. Miss Ralston is attractive as the heroine. Charles Farrell is exceptionally competent as the *Boy*. George Godfrey vies with Beery and Bancroft as a comedian. He, it is, who as a ship's cook does not believe in women aboard a ship. He has a habit of spitting through crossed fingers to kill any bad luck, and loud laughter greeted this trick each time he was seen doing it. Charles Hills Mailes gives a clever character sketch of *Commodore Preble*.

'TWAS A GREAT DAY IN OLD SALEM

The earlier episodes of the film include the launching of the U. S. S. *Constitution*, as above, after a stirring Congressional fight over the insults and barbarities of the Barbary pirates.

Of the replica of the *Constitution* that makes such a thrilling effect upon the screen, we are assured by Mr. Stallings, in an article contributed to the souvenir program, that it was "constructed from the original ship's plans in the naval archives." Further—

It is a life-size copy, perfect in every sail and sheet, and correct in every gun and timber, officer and man.

A great tall frigate, such as no man living to-day has sailed, the difficulties in undertaking to sail and fight her, in the midst of the fleet constructed for the production, gave James Cruze possibly the greatest task any motion-picture director has known in the remarkable, half-made history of the screen. It will be a long time before another such headlong director goes to sea with 2,000 men and four tall ships.

James Cruze wished to make every foot of his picture correct in every detail, and sail his own ships. One has only to recall accounts of the discipline the original of these ships required, to understand some of the difficulties. Then the physical hazards were great.

The varying winds and unaccustomed sails, the difficulties of camera positions, the instability of the black powder used in her fifty-five guns, these made the *Constitution's* venture one of actual danger, frequently attended by the hardships and misfortunes of the sea. As in reality, there were heroes, and there were malingerers; and again as in reality, the preponderance was with the heroes.

The late William James once urged the discovery of "a moral substitute for war" to engage our romantic youth. It is hereby urged that they be given the opportunity to make a sea-picture that is historically and nautically right from keel to truck.

As the picture progressed, casualties grew from the scope of a football game's injuries to those of a minor war. Mr. Farrell, the juvenile lead, burst an ear-drum and cracked two ribs; Miss Ralston knew the sensation of a cabin passenger clinging to the rigging of a wind-tossed bark while rocks loomed to the leeward; Mr. Cruze, burned and smashed a dozen times, had the final agony of realizing that two intrepid sailors tossed their lives away in something that ceased to be a mock adventure for a camera, and had become a resumption of the unremitting struggle between sea and sailing ship.

A narrative of the cost of the production might reckon with and describe accurately the amount of concrete and board going into the making of two harbors for Tripoli and old Salem, with proper attention to the salaries of two thousand men whose costuming and accouterments would fill many a warehouse.

Asked to write a note on the production, this witness of the spectacle can only dismiss them as properties, these figures and items, and remember only the vivid recreation of a past day. The intrepid conduct of the old square-rigger masters who sailed the ships, and the daring of certain harbor tug captains rolling in their little cockroaches on the broad swell of deep water, these things were to be expected.

But, as usual, the palm for conduct went to the kids; the fifteens and the twenties who joined on for a lark and had one, whether a gun burst, a mast fell or a gale came out of the north to strum the devil's own music on a skysail-yard 200 feet above the water-line.

The *Constitution* and her sister ships knew fifty years of epic adventure. To have reproduced these years effectively would have truly taken just as long, since the sea will facilitate no man's adventure. And Cruze had once and for all refused to shoot his picture around wharves and in tanks, with wind-machines playing upon intrepid sailors two feet from the studio orchestra.

Thus he chose one single incident from the *Constitution's* history as one in which he might effectively present the spirit of the age, show his ship in all her lights, and yet keep to a dramatic continuity rather than a pedestrian account. He chose Tripoli, where he might have an attack upon shore batteries, a landing party, a yardarm fight, and a boarding party. Of necessity, the actions around Tripoli were packed into one single event, where in history they required years. Other events not occurring there were used because the ship had known them.

The *Constitution* in her day met all comers and defeated most of them. James Cruze hoped to reproduce the way in which she met them, and give a group portrait of the sort of men who manned her, with an account of the times that produced such men and made such ships a great chapter in the impudent and remarkable history of a new republic which cleared the sea of piracy for the first time in civilization.

To the same source we are indebted for these quaint details of the filming of "Old Ironsides":

One hundred thousand pounds of rope were purchased.

A dock extending more than 200 feet into the Pacific Ocean was constructed on Catalina Island for receiving the large steamers loading and unloading passengers and supplies for the picture.

Twelve speed boats, two airplanes and a large steamer were put into service between Los Angeles Harbor and Camp Cruze on Catalina Island for the transportation of the cast playing in "Old Ironsides."

An entirely new use for commercial radio was made by James

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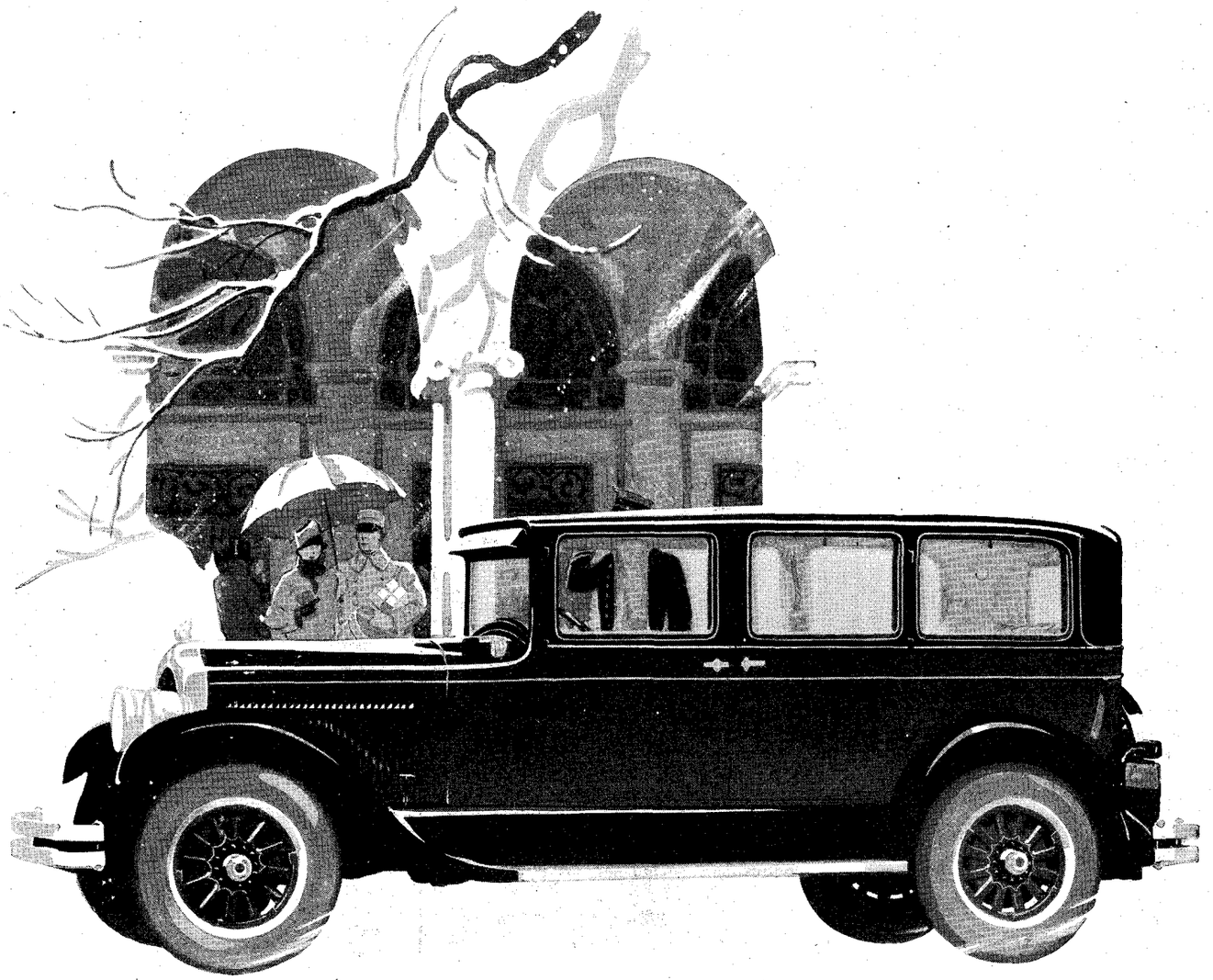

YOU may be perfectly satisfied with the smoothness, riding easement, acceptable performance, and luxury of the car you already own; you may think you have experienced those qualities in their finest form;—*until you ride in the Chrysler Imperial* "80"... From that moment you will never again be fully satisfied with any other car but the Imperial "80". For Chrysler engineering and manufacturing have conferred upon the Imperial "80" such a rare new degree and *kind* of motoring luxury that the Imperial "80" is being regarded everywhere, by those who demand the best, as the logical successor to the finest cars of yesterday.

All Chrysler models—"50", "60", "70" and Imperial "80"—will be exhibited at the National Automobile Shows; at the annual special model display at the Commodore Hotel, during the New York Show, Jan. 8-15, at the Balloon Room of the Congress Hotel during the Chicago Show, Jan. 29-Feb. 5.

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CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

The Supreme Interpretation of Chrysler Standardized Quality

The Chrysler plan of Quality Standardization differs from, and is superior to, ordinary manufacturing practice and methods, because it demands fixed and inflexible quality standards which enforce the same scrupulously close limits—the same rigid rule of engineering exactness—the same absolute accuracy and precision of alignment and assemblage—in the measurement, the machining and the manufacturing of every part, practice and process in four lines of Chrysler cars—"50", "60", "70", and Imperial "80"—so that each individual car shall be the Supreme Value in its own class.

Eight body styles, priced from $2495 to $3595, f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

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Cruze in directing of "Old Ironsides." Using a 110-meter broadcasting set, especially constructed for short distance purposes, he successfully guided the movements of the fleet of sailing vessels in the "long shot" scenes. Standing several miles from the ships, Cruze issued directions which were picked up without difficulty on low wave-length receiving sets installed on each boat. The broadcasting set is a licensed station.

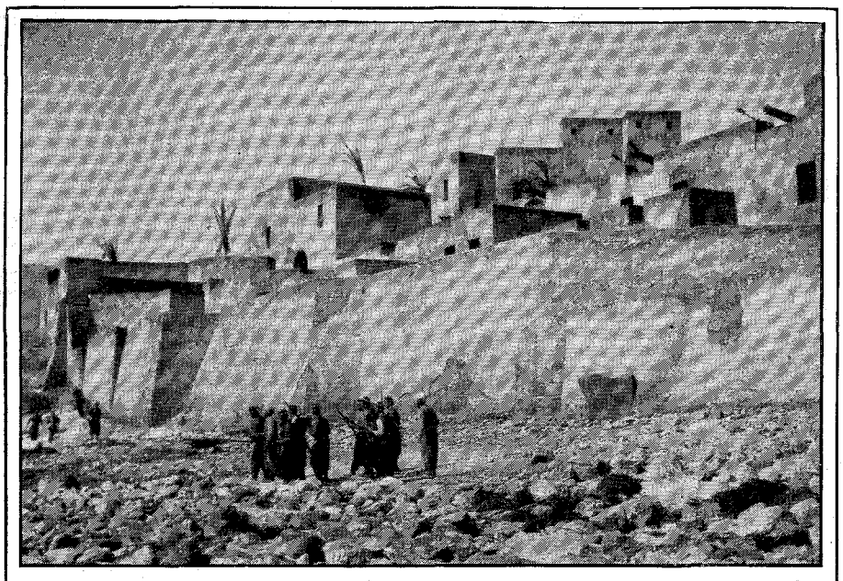
A complete motion-picture theater was erected at Camp Cruze for the recreation of the players in the cast.

More than fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were discharged in the massive battle scenes between the American sea fleet and the Tripolitan pirates.

A huge electric generator was installed at Camp Cruze, at a cost of approximately $75,000, to supply light and power for the little city.

Other modern facilities at the camp included:

A post-office, where stamps, money-orders and stationery could be obtained.



THE PIRATES' FORTRESS ON CATALINA ISLAND

You'd never guess it wasn't Tripoli in the days of the Corsairs, as represented to movie audiences. Here we see the guards aroused after the escape of our friends, the Yankee prisoners.

A baseball diamond.

A general store.

A horseshoe-pitching ground.

Sixty-three modern shower-baths.

Fishing tackle and swimming suits for the asking.

A hospital and life-guards.

A laundry.

Twenty-two cameramen, more than have ever been used to film a single motion-picture scene before, were called into service during the making of the battle scene between the *Constitution* and the Tripolitan pirates.

Seven thousand pounds of food supplies was the daily consumption of the players at Camp Cruze.

The Tripolitan pirate fort, built on the shores of Catalina Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is more than a mile and a half long and towers 250 feet above the sea. It represents the most stupendous set ever built for a motion-picture.

One hundred men constructed a roadbed, nearly a mile long, to the top of the hill overlooking Catalina Island, so that a fleet of trucks could haul materials for the building of the Fort of Tripoli.

Practically every seaport on the Atlantic coast was visited by Paramount agents in purchasing thousands of rare pieces of firearms and sailing-ship supplies prior to the starting of production. More than two months were spent gathering the properties. Sixteen huge boxes were finally gathered together.

Twelve picturesque old schooners were towed 5,800 miles from Baltimore to Los Angeles, where, in addition to the three purchased on the West coast, they were rebuilt, mounted with guns, and rigged after the fashion of American gunboats, Tripolitan warships, and ships of commerce used during the period of from 1800 to 1816.

The craft were taken in two tows to Miami, where they were taken in tow by the *Roosevelt*, one of the largest towboats in the world. They made up part of the fleet of fifty-two ships used in the picture.

It was necessary to engage several experienced deep-sea divers to dynamite the hulls of the five vessels sunk off the Southern California coast while filming the pictures.

The débris was hauled ashore and burned so that navigation in Southern California waters could be safeguarded.

To photograph the roll of a boat at sea and yet make the motion-picture camera on board remain stationary, skilled mechanics and technical workers labored for many weeks to perfect such an invention for use in "Old Ironsides."

When the secret was discovered and finally proven practical, the plans were laid away in the safe of the West Coast studio to await production of the film.

A training-school for sailors was established by Paramount on Catalina Island when it was found impossible to engage a sufficient number of square-rigger seamen to take part in the production.

A crew of 500 men were taught how to handle the old-time sailing vessels used in the picture.

It is estimated that six men, assigned to wash dishes for the 2,000 players at Camp Cruze during the filming of "Old Ironsides," washed and wiped seventy-two thousand pieces of tableware daily.

Five tons of ice were consumed daily at Camp Cruze during production of the picture.

Twenty-six car-loads of lumber and building materials were hauled from Los Angeles Harbor to Catalina Island in the Pacific Ocean for the construction of the City of Tripoli and the town of Salem.

An entire ship-load of cannon balls was used in the filming of the tremendous sea battle in "Old Ironsides."

One hundred and sixty cannon were molded in the blacksmith shop of the Paramount studio and mounted on their carriages for the battle scenes. This represented the largest order for cannon placed since the war. The cannon were modeled from the originals on board the frigate *Constitution*, now resting in the Boston Navy Yard.

Forty-three chefs and assistants prepared the food for the two thousand men in the cast.

The New York *Evening Post* tells us:

It is a good many months now since the notion of screening some of the exploits of the famous frigate *Constitution* first seized the fancy of Harry Carr and Walter Woods, two writing gentlemen of the West Coast. Research, conferences, more research and more conferences followed, until, finally, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation declared itself ready to undertake such a production. Messrs. Carr and Woods, much gratified, stept temporarily into the background, while Laurence Stallings, co-author of the play "What Price Glory?" and author of "The Big Parade," planned a tale of love and laughter on the bounding main. James Cruze, maker of "The Covered Wagon," thereupon gathered unto himself ships and men and headed for the high seas.

Mr. Cruze, in his usual sweeping fashion, has turned out a picture that is big, cheerful, and decidedly thrilling; a complete glorification of the ship which drove the Barbary pirates from the seas forever in the rousing days of 1800.

Among so many "big" pictures on Broadway just now "Old Ironsides" may claim the title of "biggest." For all of a sudden, as the redoubtable old ship, sails set, bore down upon the front rows of the audience, the curtains parted and a huge screen stood revealed, a huge screen chock-full of frigate. The rip-roaring battle scenes—the most hand-to-hand, kill-'em-dead, valiantly uproarious sea fight we remember on the screen—take place on this amazingly large screen, bringing the battle, as it were, straight into the theater.

It is the fight, after all, that makes the picture. Through the production runs a love-story, sometimes quaintly appealing in its simplicity, often almost laughable in its absurdity. It doesn't matter. Through it all, too, runs a strong thread of humor, rough and rugged. It doesn't matter. When the *Constitution* spreads itself upon the screen, the leading players of the film become "supporting cast." Wallace Beery and George Bancroft cover themselves with superlatives as the two old salts; Esther Ralston looks becomingly terror-stricken when captured and dragged to the slave mart; a young man named Charles Farrell is enormously effective as the country boy who runs away to sea, but "Old Ironsides" itself is the real hero of the occasion—"Old Ironsides" and James Cruze.

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Christmas joys are no longer marred by the nightmare of the year-end inventory that lies ahead.

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Price only $100—delivered in U.S.A.—easy terms if desired.

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THE WORLD'S "FARTHEST-NORTH" POLICE STATION AND ITS PATROLMEN

ALTHO NO GREEN LIGHTS ADORN its doorway, and altho no ray of sun reaches it from October to May, and altho its muffled-up "cops" depend on dogs to haul them over their "beats" of hundreds of miles, the "farthest-north" police station manages to uphold police traditions quite handsomely; and the same is true of three other lonely posts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Patrol, which, within the very shadow of the North Pole as it were, represent the law for "an icy and snowy wilderness greater in area than the United States." Blackness, desolation, monotony, hardships and danger, we are told, are the lot of these guardians of justice. The country is wild and thinly populated by "men of the Stone Age, fighting with twentieth-century firearms," says Earl W. Gage, writing in *The Police Review*, and he goes on to tell us that the first mounted police patrol was opened in Eskimoland more than twenty years ago, and that there are now more than twenty detachments patrolling the Arctic. We read that two of these posts are located in Baffin Land, an island stretching 1,000 miles north to south, while—

Beyond is North Devon Island, where another post is maintained. Still to the north is Ellesmere Island, where a post is in operation 1,500 miles north of the Northern Lights, so that the police patrolling this section must look south to see these marvels of nature. This remote station is in latitude 76 degrees 10 seconds, and a substation is operated 200 miles to the north, within 600 miles of the North Pole itself.

The string of police outposts on these three vast island empires of ice and snow that comprise the eastern face of the Canadian Arctic archipelago is far beyond the "farthest north" reached by many famous explorers. What was considered a dash of glory to the explorer of yesterday, to the modern "mountie" is all in the day's work.

The post at Craig's Harbor, in Ellesmereland, is within twelve degrees of the North Pole, and is the farthest north police post and radio-receiving station in the world. The only human beings here are the people at the post, Sergeant Joy and Constables Bain and Dirarch, of the R. C. M. P., and four Eskimos the police brought from Etah, Greenland.

Early in October the sun sets at this post and will not reappear until next May. No other humans probably will visit the post until the supply ship returns next August.

The other posts are at Pond's Inlet, Dundas Harbor and Pangnirtung, the latter being almost on the Arctic Circle and the farthest south of the Arctic division. This post has the nearest approach to daylight of any of the four, it having a half-hour of twilight at high noon when the sun comes the nearest to peeping over the horizon.

One can easily understand why a prospector, a fur trader, or even an explorer, might travel over a frozen waste, 2,000 miles from the seat of civilization, in search of fortune or glory, but why is it that this band of brave men are willing to take their lives in their hands, go into the desolate and forbidding parts of the world for years at a time, all for the reward of a few dollars a day? One word—"duty"—is the answer, and if there be those who believe that this word has lost any of its old-time significance to these police of the Arctic, let them look through the annual report of the R. C. M. P., and there read the thrilling experiences of the men who patrol the farthest north beat in the world. This will serve to give a general idea of the sort of work the force is doing in the Arctic, and the conditions of life in those inhospitable subpolar regions.

It is really incorrect, Mr. Gage tells us, to call these men "mounties," for the horse is of necessity left behind for the dog-team. Moreover—

The scarlet coat and the broad-brimmed felt hat are still the official uniform, but are not worn outdoors during a considerable part of the year. But it is the sealskin parka with closed front over duffle parka that the police of the Arctic wear over the upper part of the body during the severe winter, while sealskin pants and boots with duffle inside keep the legs and feet comfortable.

Ellesmere Island is a large area of ice and land about due north of Baffin Bay, but far beyond it, for part of the island lies between the eightieth and eighty-fifth parallels of north latitude. On the eastern side of the island is Kane Basin, and east of that is Greenland, for in this high latitude Ellesmere Island and Greenland are not far apart. During April and May of last year a detachment of the police made a patrol from Craig's Harbor to the subpost at Kane Basin. The total distance traveled was 485 miles and the time occupied twenty-five days. The party had fifty-four dogs and five sleds.

When the patrol started out for Kane Basin, the Arctic summer was coming on; the party was nearing the season of the midnight sun. "We traveled by night," reports the leader of the patrol, "to avoid the fatiguing effect of the sunlight." And yet in the next sentence he writes of the intense cold. Open water is come upon and the party proceeds to look for bears, known to frequent shore ice. The party desired to secure more meat. "On reaching the open water we ascended an iceberg about 100 feet high and, with the aid of binoculars, were able to survey a large area. Sighting two bears from this berg, we gave chase and shot both."

A passing incident tells much respecting the difficulties of the journey and speaks well for the quality of the men who composed the patrol. "When we went over Alfred Newlan Glacier, we had to travel cautiously, as the surface was so slippery. We placed the dogs in the rear of the kometiks (sled), and ropes under the front runners. By supporting the kometiks with these ropes and making the dogs pull back, we were able to work the outfits slowly down the slopes. These precautions, however, were not enough to avert accident. While crossing a crevasse about three feet wide, which was insecurely bridged with snow, I had a narrow escape from breaking through.

"A moment later while Klishook, my Eskimo helper, was driving his team across the same crevasse, one of the dogs fell through, the trace broke and the animal dropt to a depth of about seventy-five feet or more. We thought we had lost him, but we could hear him howling, so formed a long rope by joining lengths of line together. With this, we then lowered Newcaping-Wah, who was the lightest, down the crevasse, from which he succeeded in rescuing the dog uninjured."

For utter bleakness, take the report of the post on Ellesmere Island:

Inspector Wilcox and his party spent a lonely winter at Craig's Harbor; the Arctic supply ship left them on August 28, and they had no intercourse with the outside world until the ship returned the following August 6. At present no Eskimos live in this vicinity. Inspector Wilcox remarks: "The sun was last seen on October 25, and did not again appear until February 13, a period of 109 days of darkness and intense cold. Severe blizzards were frequent, during January the wind blew for twenty-one days without a break, at times with the violence of a gale; during a period of 304 days the wind blew strongly for 221 days, frequently compelling the men to remain indoors for days at a time. The coldest temperature recorded was fifty-one degrees below zero in March, during which month the temperature averaged thirty-five degrees below, the coldest month of the year.

"Patrols were sent out to a distance of about seventy-five miles; the scarcity of dogs, which was general in that part of the Arctic, caused these to be made on foot. The discipline was excellent, and the men cheerful throughout."

And these are not unusual occurrences, but every-day routine. In fact—

It is not unusual for the men of the Arctic detachment to make a patrol that aggregates 2,000 or 3,000 miles in the course of a year. Some detachments have covered more than 4,000 miles. It is not considered exceptional for an officer to travel from 200 to 400 miles in a single patrol. That is considered a "snap" trip.

One of the long patrols of the past winter was made by Staff Sergeant S. G. Clay and Constable Cornelius, who left the post at Tree River, near Cape Barrow, and came out overland, reaching Fort MacPherson. The patrol traveled 1,040 miles, of which 560 were with dog-sleds and 480 by boat. The men started on March 15 and reached destination on June 22. Various delays were experienced. At one time the shortage of supplies, especially dog food, was so acute that they were forced to detour to Willow Lake, some forty miles out of their way, and spend nearly a month catching fish through the ice. The Mackenzie River was unusually late in breaking up, and unusual difficulties and mishaps were encountered, these including destruction by a forest fire of a cache containing most of their outfit, and the temporary loss of their boat by an ice jam.

Sergeant Clay's wife was killed by wild dogs at Chesterfield Inlet, where he was stationed as officer in command, illustrating the dangers encountered by the men who patrol the waste places of the North. From this station a total of ten patrols were made during the year, showing how busy these men are kept policing the upper fringe of the continent. Sergeant Clay reports that these visits have had a very good effect upon the various bands of natives visited, and afford protection to them,

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Roosevelt, universally recognized as the outstanding man of initiative.

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An Advertisement by Theodore Roosevelt written by him ten years ago expressly for the use of the

A Tribute and a Prophecy

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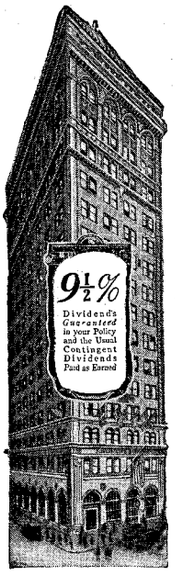

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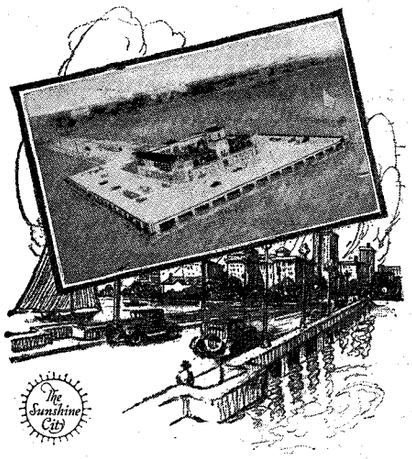

St. Petersburg

Builds a Million Dollar Recreation Pier

A million dollars, just for fun! The new municipal Recreation Pier recently opened in St. Petersburg, Florida, represents just that.

For the Sunshine City has built this magnificent structure for the pleasure of its citizens and winter visitors—and for the beautification of St. Petersburg's wonderful waterfront.

This Recreation Pier, one of the finest in the world, extends far out into the blue waters of Tampa Bay. It has wide driveways for motor cars, many balconies for fishermen, and a great open-air pavilion. On one side is the yacht harbor; on the other, a bathing beach, and the business center of the city is only a few blocks away.

The Recreation Pier is but a small part of St. Petersburg's program of improvement and beautification. More than $13,000,000 is now being invested by this city in municipal improvements, including 114 miles of additional paving, enlargement of the port, extension of water, gas and sewer systems, new schools, park beautification, and the like. And this is in addition to the millions being invested by private enterprise.

St. Petersburg is growing at an astonishing rate and yearly becoming more beautiful, more delightful. Plan to visit the Sunshine City this season. You will find many new attractions and the old ones, too. Splendid accommodations at reasonable rates. More than 100 hotels, more than 300 apartment houses, and many furnished homes available. Write for booklet.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

no crime of a serious nature being reported in an entire year.

"Nothwithstanding the fact that missionaries have been for several years established in the district, they have made few converts to Christianity, and the few who have been received into the church still practise and believe in their old pagan ideas, embracing Shamanism, etc.," reports Sergeant Clay. "Tabus still adhered to by these people embrace all kinds of subjects, and in this respect they are not more advanced than are primitive Eskimos of the western Arctic."

One sergeant and his Eskimo companion, we are told, were gone forty-seven days and traveled about 650 miles, because of the blizzards they encountered. And, indeed—

"One could hardly see the length of the sled," reports the officer; "wind that often blew a gale, causing the men to stay in camp both day and night. Large patches of jagged, tumbled ice necessitated long detours; unexpected stretches of open water or ice in motion forced them to take to the shore ice."

Ice in motion is one of the greatest dangers to the Arctic eop. If it starts to grind, it can crush a ship to splinters; if it starts to drift, no one can tell when and where it may stop. A note in a report from Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, says: "In March an Eskimo family, while hunting seal on an ice-floe, were carried out to sea and lost. Early in the year another family were carried out to sea in the same manner, but were saved by the floe drifting ashore."

Aside from maintaining law and order, and acting as aid to any human in need, an important part of the work of the Mounted Police is to encourage the preservation of the splendid herds of big game which make these subpolar regions their abode, and upon which the natives depend for their very life. For the Eskimo is dependent upon seal, caribou and deer for both food and clothing. Unfavorable weather conditions, resulting in the untimely death of thousands of animals, have resulted in severe hardship, and occasionally brought starvation to entire colonies. But the greatest menace has come in recent years, with the introduction of the modern high-powered rifle into the Far North. White traders, greedy to get hold of the priceless furs of seal and caribou, have forced the rifle upon a people who were previously armed only with the bow and arrow of the Stone Age, with the result that game has been slaughtered in a wanton manner and the future welfare of thousands of Eskimos put in jeopardy.

These same modern weapons have served to increase crimes of violence. Ordinarily, the Eskimo is a kindly, hospitable person; but so far as his morals are concerned he still lives in a very primitive period. The killing of babies when food is scarce, or the tribe is on the move, and the killing of those who, because of old age or infirmities, become burdens, are immemorial customs. The presence of police in the Arctic has undoubtedly caused a diminution of these crimes, yet the records show that such customs are far from on the wane, taking the great subpolar regions as a whole.

The "mountie" has gone out into the wilderness of snow and ice, usually accompanied only by a couple of Eskimo dog-drivers, never by more than one other "mountie"; he has traveled hundreds of miles, and always comes back with his man. Take this story, the experience of Sergeant Douglas, as an example: He was on patrol when he found awaiting him at a remote trading-post a letter from the trader in charge of a post at Baker Lake, 150 miles inland from Hudson Bay. Two natives hunting for the trader had been murdered by a third native, the murderer was at large, and the native population of the entire region was badly frightened.

Sergeant Douglas at once decided to go up the inlet to Baker Lake. It was mid-winter, and it took his two dog-teams, each in charge of a native driver, a week to make the 150-mile trek. At Baker Lake he learned that Ou-ang-wak, living some 150 miles south, had shot dead two brothers and had appropriated the wife of one of them. The other Eskimos were so afraid of him that they were keeping away from the Baker Lake post.

Douglas got together a party of four Eskimos (one insisted upon taking his wife along to protect him, in case of danger), and three dog-trains.

After more than a week of severe travel, the party arrived at a native's camp, including two igloos. "Edjogajuch, the chief of the tribe, said he was sorry I had come," reported Sergeant Douglas. "He was afraid that if a white man tried to take away Ou-ang-wak, there would be shooting. This put the finishing touch to my natives, and they refused pointblank to go another step with me. I had an igloo built and sent for the chief. I then told him that I was down here to see Ou-ang-wak and that I was not going back without doing so. I then suggested that in the morning he should take me to the camp across the lake. This he refused to do, as he said he also might get shot.

"I told him that I looked upon him as a chief in this district and it was up to him either to take me up to the camp or go there himself and bring this native back to me. He finally said that he would go alone and try to get him. I told him that I would wait here at this camp for three days, and if at the end of that time he was not back, or I had no word from him, I should come myself to look for Ou-ang-wak. The chief left camp and late in the afternoon of the next day he returned with the criminal."

Patience and steady nerve did the job. But the real work for Sergeant Douglas had just started, for he faced the task of taking his man overland, by dog-team and river-boat to the land of white man's justice. On December 19 he was ordered out on the case, and captured his man on February 9. Then open the long trek out, by way of Port Nelson, Le Pas and the Hudson's Bay Railway to Dauphin, Manitoba, and thence to Ottawa, the Canadian capital. Here he had completed the 2,000-mile patrol. The Canadian Government decided to use Ou-ang-wak as an illustration to the Eskimos, and thus it was that a judge of the department of justice was sent up to Chesterfield Inlet in order to impress the natives of the district with the dignity of the white man's law. It seems almost incredible to one familiar with the annals of the Mounted Police that so much trouble should be taken over one prisoner.

By the time the party arrived back at Chesterfield they had traveled about 8,000 miles, but the authorities believe that the lesson taught the natives was well worth the trouble and expense.

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THE NURMIS OF MEXICO

THE tribe of Indians that once furnished couriers to run from the Mexican seacoast with fresh fish for Montezuma's banquets in Mexico City still produces great runners. In covering a course of sixty-two and one-half miles recently in nine hours and thirty-seven minutes, Tomas Zafiro and Leonicio San Miguel showed themselves worthy of their ancestors. They are of the Tarahumare tribe of Mexican Indians, "which reputedly produces the world's supreme runners, and which derives its very name from words signifying foot-racing," says an account of the performance in the New York *World*, which continues:

Skeptics, who had received with a grain of salt the amazing stories of Tarahumares Indians running for days and nights unceasingly in their native Chihuahua wilds, were prepared to believe almost anything when they saw the two Indians to-day run without signs of fatigue a distance that would exhaust most horses, and doing this at an altitude of from a mile and a half to two miles, where many persons find breathing difficult even after slight exertion.

Zafiro and San Miguel started this morning at 3:05 at Pachuca bearing a letter from the Governor of Hidalgos State. All the way to Mexico City they kept up their pace. They continued across the city to the Athletic Stadium, and in the presence of a great cheering crowd delivered the letter to Governor Serrano of the Federal District, who was surrounded by a party of high government officials.

Instead of the laurel wreath bestowed upon the ancient Greek Marathon runners, Governor Serrano placed around the brow of each Indian a bright crimson silk bandanna handkerchief—their favorite adornment. Throughout the race each had carried a red cotton one.

Mexico City sportsmen and government officials intend to petition the international sporting authorities to accept the Tarahumares' record as official, and also to include a 100-kilometer race in the program of the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam, in which case Mexico will see that the Tarahumares are there.

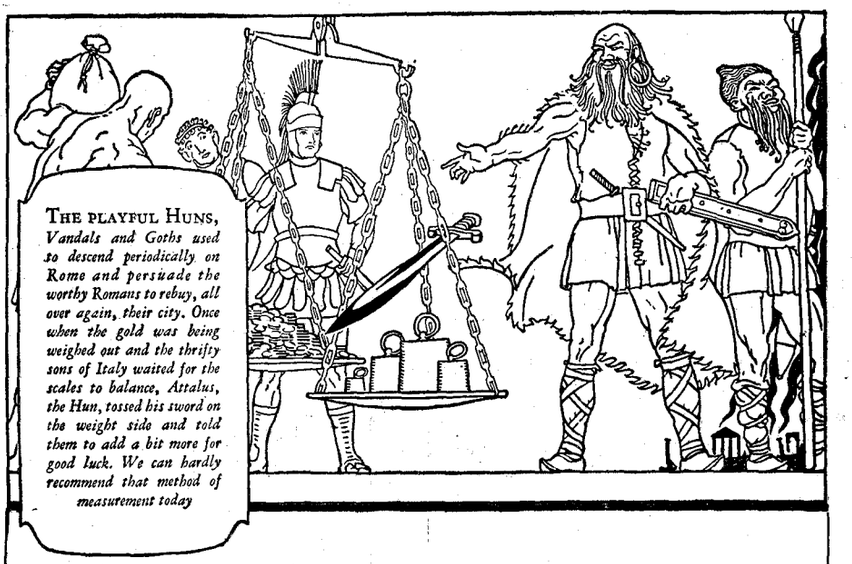
The New York *Times* remarks:

The presumption is that the Indians took hills in their stride. They ran at an average rate of a little over nine minutes a mile. In 1885 J. E. Dixon, an Englishman, made a record of six hours, eighteen minutes and twenty-six seconds in a run of fifty miles at Balham. About every seven and a half minutes Dixon covered a mile. But he had the advantage of running on a track.

In our own day, Nurmi could probably run away from the Tarahumare Indians if he were trained for the distance.

The New York *Herald Tribune* makes this interesting comparison:

The only feat paralleling that of the Tarahumare Indians in modern history was the run of Hammouch Ben Hadge, emissary of Abd-el-Krim, who sped 68.35 miles last spring, from the Riff chieftain's mountain stronghold to Oujda, French Morocco, in about ten hours and thirty minutes. This time was unofficial, as Hammouch, when he staggered into the peace conference with the cryptic message, "No peace without autonomy," could only say that he left "at sunset." He arrived at Oujda at dawn.



THE PLAYFUL HUNS, *Vandals and Goths used to descend periodically on Rome and persuade the worthy Romans to rebuy, all over again, their city. Once when the gold was being weighed out and the thrifty sons of Italy waited for the scales to balance, Attalus, the Hun, tossed his sword on the weight side and told them to add a bit more for good luck. We can hardly recommend that method of measurement today*

Any instrument that gives man a standard of measurement must be

DEPENDABLE

The fabric of national and business life to-day is trust—whenever that trust is betrayed we have wars, strikes and revolutions.

Accuracy and honesty enter even more vitally into the complicated balance of physical health and the intricate process of modern manufacture; a few degrees difference in temperature are the difference between human life and death; and in industry the difference between successful manufacture and ruin. The manufacture of instruments which record and control so important a thing as temperature must be like Cæsar's wife. The fact that to-day most of the scientific instruments made in this country for such purposes are made by *Tycos* is an indication of the reputation earned by this company over a period of seventy years. It is a guarantee to the dealer handling *Tycos* products. It is an even more important guarantee to the user of *Tycos* Instruments. It is the guarantee of dependability.

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Bath Thermometers — To enable you to get the most good from your bath.

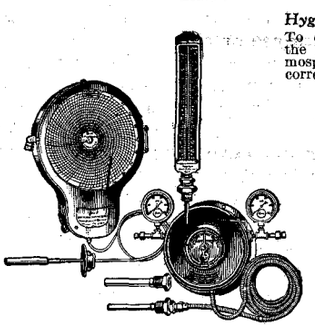
Quality Compasses — To show you the right way in unfamiliar country.

Home Set — Bake Oven Thermometer, Candy Thermometer, Sugar Meter. The secret of accurate results in cooking.

Fever Thermometers — A necessity in every home.

Hygrometers — To enable you to keep the humidity of the atmosphere in your home correct at all times.

Stormoguide — Forecasts the weather twenty-four hours ahead with dependable accuracy.



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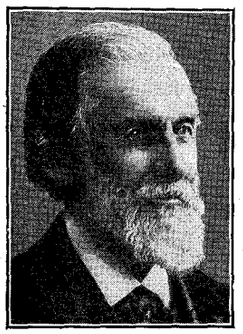
The Lazy Colon

(Large Intestine)

By CHARLES M. CAMPBELL
Associated with
ALBERT K. DETWILER, M.D.



Sir Hermann Weber, an eminent English physician, was descended from exceptionally short-lived ancestors for four generations. Making a study of longevity, he decided to try for a long life. His celebrated book on "Longevity" was published in his 95th year (1923). The principles he lays down are fully digested in the chapter on Longevity in "The Lazy Colon."

An authoritative discussion in simple language of newer methods in the treatment of Intestinal Stasis (constipation and allied disorders).

Not a Health Book in the usual sense nor given to fads and theories, but derived from the investigations and discoveries of 300 Physicians and Scientists of international reputation, since the X-Rays were first used in studying the 28 feet of human intestine in 1907. *This tract, says Foges of Vienna, is the most prolific source of dangerous disease.* Including particularly heart disease and cancer; also kidney, liver and stomach disorders. Simple, authoritative, extremely interesting.

Many re-orders. The president of a large corporation of New York and New London, Conn., in ordering six additional books, says: "I intend to give the six additional copies to friends. The book is so sensible and full of helpful information clearly presented that I think it will be prized in any home."

Judge E. H. Gary, head of U. S. Steel: "It is a fine piece of work and I congratulate you."

Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University, N. Y.: "I read the book with much interest, parts of it several times. You have rendered us all a service by making this material available."

Martin W. Barr, M.D., noted physician and author: "Sat up most of last night reading this delightful and masterly book."

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek Sanitarium: "The authors are to be congratulated on producing this excellent work, which will no doubt have a large sale."

Hon. Wm. R. Green, Chairman Ways and Means Committee, Congress, says: "'How to Add 20 Years to Your Life' would be a good title for this book."

Lloyd H. Wright, San Gabriel, Cal.: "Send by return mail one copy of 'The Lazy Colon' recommended to me by my physician, Dr. Olsen, of Los Angeles."

READ THESE CHAPTER TITLES

Biggest Dividends in Life Paid by a Healthy Colon; Contrary to General Belief There is Little Digestion in the Stomach; How Microscopic Plant Life Promotes Putrefaction in the Colon; Surprising Theories of Water Drinking; Mysteries of the Intestine Revealed by X-Ray; Some Curious Causes of Intestinal Stasis; Commonest Form of Stasis; Startling Theories of Self-Poisoning; Story the Urine Tells; Hardening of the Arteries and Blood Pressure; Purgatives—Their Proper and Improper Use; Mineral Oil as a Laxative; Bran or Agar, Which?; Vitamin Facts; The Ounce of Prevention; Greatest Menace of All; Intelligent Use of the Enema; The Coated Tongue—Its Cause and Meaning; Is Sugar of Milk the Long-Sought Remedy? New Light on Longevity; Effects of Tobacco on Longevity; Prominent Authorities on Good Complexions and Loss of Hair; A Bad Colon, Bad Teeth; Starting Right with Young Children.

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SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION ▾ CONTINUED

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TELEPHONE

SCIENTIFIC research was the source of the telephone, and continued laboratory work, carried on since its invention a half-century ago, has constantly improved it and applied its principles to widely different fields. In a recent lecture, reported in *Telephony* (Chicago), Sergius P. Grace, commercial-development engineer of the Bell Telephone laboratories, enumerates and describes some of the most recent of their devices, which, he asserts, are beginning to bring about great changes in telephone practise. Says Mr. Grace:

Photographs from the Bell Telephone Laboratories

A MACHINE THAT WRITES THE STORY OF YOUR HEART

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Harvard University, is seen here (Fig. 12) using the electrical stethoscope in combination with the electrical recording process.

The latest form of loading coil has a core made of comprest electrolytic iron dust, around which are placed carefully balanced coils of wire. These coils are connected serially in a cable telephone circuit about every mile. The iron-dust core was developed in our laboratories, and takes the place of former cores which were wound from exceedingly small, soft Swedish iron wire.

Loading coils in the Bell system have saved over 125 million dollars of investment that would have gone into larger copper lines without their use. I have in my hand a sample of the complete loading coil, and also one of the iron-dust rings that make up the core. (Fig. 3.)

Altho the rings appear to be of very solid iron, they may be readily broken with the fingers. A microscopic examination of each particle of electrolytic iron will show that it is magnetically separated from its neighbor by means of a thin film of zinc.

Another most remarkable development of recent years is the vacuum-tube amplifier or repeater. Most of you are familiar with the vacuum-tube as used in a radio set, but probably not many know that the tube first came largely into use as a device to repeat telephone current.

In the case of the long telephone cable from New York to Chicago, now in operation, there are seventeen repeater stations. In a cable of this kind, telephone conversation is possible over wire not larger in diameter than an ordinary pin, whereas, the regular, open-wire circuits formerly used, required copper wire the size of a large wire nail. It seems altogether probable that by 1935 vacuum-tube repeaters will have saved in the Bell telephone system an investment of 200 to 300 million dollars.

It is now a common occurrence for the President to speak in Washington so as to be heard practically throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The pick-up transmitter is of a type that faithfully reproduces all voice vibrations from 50 to 5,000 per second. The output of the transmitter is amplified by means of vacuum-tubes and fed into a special network of the long-distance lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, for transmission to all the important cities in the country.

Another remarkable invention that is rapidly coming into use is the multiplex telephone, by means of which we are able to transmit five or more telephone conversations simultaneously over a single circuit. This is done by impressing on the telephone line high-frequency currents above the speech range.

Each one of these carrier waves can be modulated by means of an ordinary telephone transmitter. At the receiving end, a demodulation takes place and each telephone conversation is led into its proper channel. Five carrier frequencies will each transmit a separate telephone conversation, altho all carrier waves are

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passing simultaneously over the connecting line. Several thousand miles of circuits so equipped are already in use, saving many millions of dollars.

In addition to regular communication, the telephone has entered the field of picture transmission. Commercial apparatus is already installed in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and transmission service is offered to the public at these points. Mr. Grace tells us that it

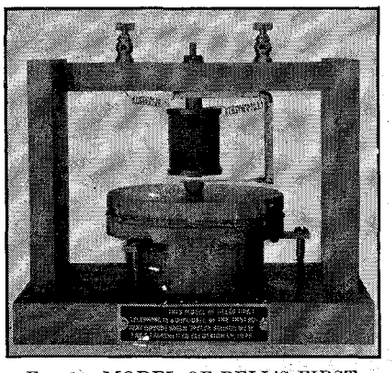

FIG. 1. MODEL OF BELL'S FIRST TELEPHONE

takes about seven minutes to transmit a 5-inch by 7-inch photograph from New York to San Francisco. Two important features of the picture-transmission mechanism are described as follows:

The first is the photoelectric cell, which is a special form of vacuum-tube that has the remarkable property of generating a minute electrical current in direct proportion to the amount of light passing through a window and falling on its potassium-coated interior. It is one of the fundamental laws of nature, only recently discovered, that all substances generate electric currents of electrons whenever light waves, radio waves, radium waves, X-rays, or any other waves in the spectrum, fall upon them. Every time the sunlight falls upon a blade of grass, electronic streams of electricity are generated.

In the case of a photoelectric cell (Fig. 7), this property has been developed to a high magnitude, and when a pencil of light passes through photographic film into a photoelectric cell, a varying current of electricity will be produced, which follows all the lights and shades of the original photograph.

At the receiving station the incoming currents control a device known as a light valve. This is a beautifully made minute shutter, which opens and closes in consonance with the incoming changing currents, and permits varying quantities of light to fall on a photographic film. When this film is developed, the original picture is reproduced.

Last year there was installed between New York City and the Azores Islands the first section of a cable uniformly loaded with a magnetic material known as "permalloy," an alloy of nickel and iron, which, when specially heat-treated, has very remarkable magnetic qualities. It has a permeability to magnetic force over 100 times greater than the very softest iron obtainable.

By wrapping permalloy in the form of a tape around the copper conductor of a submarine cable, a "loading" effect is accomplished, which makes the cable four to six times as fast as the ordinary submarine cable.

Here Mr. Grace describes the artificial larynx (Fig. 9), developed at the suggestion of a New York throat surgeon:

Inside of a year, our scientists, led by Dr. Harvey Fletcher, had produced the artificial larynx. Into a small, hard-rubber device much resembling Vice-President Dawes's famous "underslung pipe," come puffs of air from the lungs; a strip of thin rubber sets the air into vibrations; the waves carried into the mouth by a tube are modulated there by the position of the tongue, lips and teeth to form the sounds of speech. Of course, the person speaks in a monotone, and the quality is unnatural, but after some practise, he can readily be understood.

Every few days one of these devices is sent out to some unfortunate individual, who invariably writes back, "Thank God, I can speak again!" The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Cuba uses an artificial larynx to transact all court business.

I have with me an artificial larynx, but because my throat is a normal one, in order to operate it, I must use a bellows worked by my arm to simulate the action of my lungs. To show you what artificial speech sounds like, I shall use the artificial larynx to say a few sentences such as "How are you, Mary?"

Another by-product contribution to the medical field is the multiple electrical stethoscope, which, in contact with the patient's body, will pick up heart and chest sounds to the practical exclusion of other noises in the room. The current from the transmitter is magnified by means of vacuum-tube amplifiers and, in the case of a large medical amphitheater, a telephone receiver is wired to each student's chair.

By placing the rubber tube from his individual acoustic stethoscope over a small pipe leading from the receiver, the student hears magnified the sounds from the patient's body. By means of what are

FIG. 13. LISTENING FOR BORING WORMS WITH THE ELECTRICAL STETHOSCOPE

known as electrical filters, it is possible for the operator of the electrical stethoscope to tune out various heart and chest sounds and concentrate upon the particular one which it is desired to study.

If a patient has a heart murmur, it is

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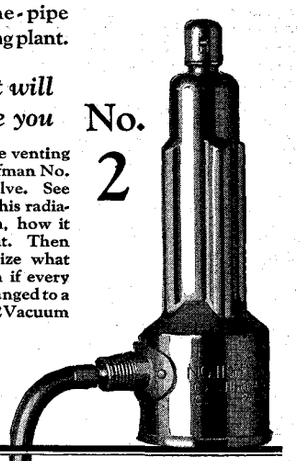

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Who, *Besides Yourself,* Reads The Digest?

ON the farm, in the university, on the bench in the law-court and at the bench of the carpenter, in the banking room and at the lathe, everywhere there are readers of The Digest.

Are you a wholesale or retail dealer? You may be astonished to learn that there are 258,079 other wholesale and retail dealers who, like yourself, read The Digest. Is your vocation an unusual one? Probably not so unusual but that many other Digest readers engage in it. Is your job rather humble? You will find many another such in the lists below.

No doubt you have known that The Digest goes to 1,400,000 homes. You may have wondered sometimes who all these people can be, what paths in life they pursue, how their interests compare with your own. These two pages tell you. Many of you will remember receiving the letter of inquiry through which this information was gathered. Hundreds of thousands of these letters have been mailed during the past five years, and each time the results of the previous investigations have been confirmed. We list the occupations as classified by the United States Census, and opposite each show the number of Digest subscribers or purchasers in that vocation.

One additional point which the lists below do not reveal, since they include only the bread-winners in Digest households—in these households The Digest is *read by as many women as men.* The total number of readers is 4,751,987 divided as follows: 2,415,086 women and girls; 2,336,901 men and boys.

How the heads of Digest families earn their daily bread

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

General Farms	104,967
Timber and Logging Camps	2,422
Fishermen and Oystermen	559

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

Coal Mines	9,314
Ore Mines	5,356
Oil and Gas Wells (including pipe lines)	9,594
Quarries, Pits, etc. (Quarrying of stone, gravel, mining of salt, lime, mica, etc.)	2,329

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Chemicals and Allied Manufacturing

Chemicals, Acids and Dyestuffs	3,820
Druggists' Preparations, Medicines, Perfumery	3,493
Fertilizer Works	839
Paint and Varnish	1,583
Petroleum Refineries	4,145
Other Chemical Industries (Coke, glue, ink, naval stores, explosives)	3,913

Clothing Manufacturing

Men's Clothing and Furnishings	2,515
Hats and Millinery Factories	745
Women's Clothing Factories	1,164
Glove Factories	559
Underwear, Hosiery, and other Knit Goods	2,236
Other Clothing Industries (Furs, buttons, handkerchiefs, garters, lodge regalia)	977

Construction

General Contractors and Builders	31,626
Ship and Boat Builders	1,118

Food Manufacturing

Baking Plants	1,724
Beverage Manufacturing and Bottling	2,002
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk	2,421
Confectionery and Ice Cream	2,981
Flour and Grain Mills	4,145
Fruit, Fish and Vegetable Canning	2,282
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	3,307
Sugar Factories and Refineries	1,118
Food Products not elsewhere listed (Coffee, tea, spices, condiments, cereals, syrups)	3,074

Lumber and Furniture Manufacturing

Furniture Factories	4,798
Pianos, Phonographs and Organs	931
Saw and Planing Mills	7,732
Boxes, Barrels, and Other Wood Containers	1,025
Other Woodworking Plants (Wood handles, ladders, fences, signs, silos, cars, etc.)	3,680

Metal Manufacturing

Agricultural Implement Plants	1,211
Automobiles, Trucks and Accessories	9,176
Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steel Plants	8,663
Car and Railroad Repair Shops	1,490
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery	4,005
Machine Shops and Foundries	8,104
Machinery Manufacturing Plants	11,411
Railway Equipment Factories	1,817
Engines, Pumps, and Power Plant Equipment	2,608
Other Iron and Steel Plants (Industrial trucks, casters, metal signs, phonograph needles, etc.)	5,683
Brass, Bronze and Copper Products	2,841
Jewelry, Watches and Silverware	1,956
Other Non-Ferrous Metal Industries (Zinc, tin, aluminum, lead products, gold, and silver)	4,238

Printing and Publishing

Book and Job Printing Plants	12,668
Engraving and Lithographing Houses	2,189
Newspaper and Magazine Publishing (Including editors)	13,088

Stone, Clay and Glass Manufacturing

Brick, Tile, Pottery, and other Clay Products	3,353
Glass and Glass Products Factories	1,956
Lime, Cement, and Artificial Stone Products	2,515
Marble and Cut Stone Yards	2,095

Textile Manufacturing

Carpet and Rug Mills	885
Cotton Mills	3,820
Silk Mills	1,397
Woolen and Worsted Mills	2,701
Other Textile Industries (Laces, embroideries, shoddy, fiber cordage, tents, awnings, etc.)	5,077

Other Manufacturing Industries

Broom and Brush Plants	792
Cigar and Tobacco Factories	1,816
Coffins and Burial Equipment	419
Electrical Equipment	8,849
Ice Plants	1,676
Motion Picture Studios	559
Optical Goods, Cameras, Scientific Instruments	1,257
Paper, Pulp and Paper Products	5,915
Shoe and Leather Factories	5,915
Sporting and Athletic Goods	326
Tire and Rubber Factories	3,959
Mattress and Bedspring Factories	372
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (Roofing, road materials, games, toys, etc.)	10,013

GENERAL TRADE FACTORS

Financial

Banks and Trust Companies	43,688
Building and Loan Associations and Companies	3,121
Investment Houses	10,107

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dvertising Agencies; Advertising Men	3,772
ssociations and Chambers of Commerce*	3,167
lubs*	1,304
raternal Organizations*	838
abor Unions*	652
M. C. A.'s, etc.*	2,468

Does not include members.

arber Shops and Beauty Parlors	3,400
ecreation Halls and Parks	605
yeing and Cleaning Establishments	1,211
ospitals, Asylums and Institutions	4,424
otels and Restaurants	9,781
surance	41,454
aundries	2,003
ercantile and Collection Agencies	1,350
ffice and Apartment Buildings, Estates	2,935
eal Estate Agencies	34,654
heaters (all kinds)	2,282
ransfer and Storage Companies	3,213
isc. Trade Factors (Business research bureaus, auctioneers, shoe repairers, mailing list companies, etc.)	11,504

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Automobile Dealers

utomobile, Truck, and Accessory Dealers	15,557
arages and Repair Shops	10,340

Building Material Dealers, Contractors, etc.

uilding Material Dealers (Brick, roofing, etc.)	4,566
lectrical Dealers and Contractors	8,431
umber Yards	12,110
aint, Glass, and Wall-paper Stores	7,685
lumbing, Heating, Ventilating Equipment	10,852

Clothing, Dry Goods, House Equipment Dealers

len's Clothing and Furnishing Stores	6,847
erchant Tailors and Dressmakers	2,934
omen's Clothing Shops	2,003
ats and Millinery	1,397
oot and Shoe Dealers	3,493
epartment Stores	6,427
ry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions	10,759
otton and Wool Brokers	2,561
eneral Stores	17,280
urniture, Carpets, and Upholstery	8,244
ther Household Equipment Dealers (China, glassware, brooms, sewing and washing machines)	1,397

Food Dealers

akeries	3,121
onfectionery, Ice Cream, and Beverages	3,027
ruit, Produce and Live Stock Dealers	5,543
rain, Flour, and Feed Dealers	4,798
roceries and Meat Markets	24,965
ilk Distributors	2,981

Hardware, Machinery, and Supply Houses

gricultural Implement Dealers	1,304
ardware and Cutlery Stores	12,063
achinery and Metal Dealers	1,817
ill and Factory Supply Houses	1,583
iscellaneous Supply Houses (School supplies, railroad equipment, hospital supplies, etc.)	2,468

Other Dealers

Art, Gift, and Photo Supply Shops	652
Cigars and Tobacco Stores	2,655
Coal and Wood Yards	4,518
Drugs and Drug Sundries, Pharmacists	16,255
Florists, Nurseries, and Seed Stores	5,169
Gasoline and Oil Dealers	4,751
Ice Dealers	792
Importers and Exporters (Commodities not mentioned)	1,769
Jewelry and Optical Goods Dealers	5,682
Leather, Harness, and Luggage Shops	699
Merchandise Brokers and Manufacturers' Agents	2,562
Music and Musical Instrument Dealers	2,841
Sporting Goods and Rubber Dealers	513
Stationery, Paper, and Book Dealers	3,353
Store and Office Equipment Dealers	1,724
Undertaking Establishments	2,002
Miscellaneous Dealers (Chemicals, dyestuffs, bicycles, scales, army and navy goods, hides, tallows, etc.)	5,589

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Railroads and Steamships

Steam Railroads	46,714
a. General and Division Officers	4,471
b. Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, etc.	7,173
c. Maintenance of Way Employees	3,586
d. Maintenance of Equipment, Mechanical Departments	5,309
e. Traffic Employees	3,260
f. Dispatchers and Telegraphers	2,515
g. Station Employees	5,729
h. Yard Employees	2,049
j. Train Employees (Including locomotive engineers)	11,598
k. Stores Department Employees	1,024
Electric Railways	4,053
Steamships—Ocean Service	2,702
Steamships—Lake, River, and other Waterway Services	745
Railway Express Services	1,258

Public Service

Telephone and Telegraph Cables, etc.	10,712
Central Electric Stations and Gas Companies	10,387

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Federal Government Services	
a. Department of State	233
b. Department of the Treasury	2,934
c. Department of War	5,869
d. Department of Justice	326
e. Post Office Department	22,729
f. Department of the Navy	2,468
g. Department of the Interior	838
h. Department of Agriculture	3,028
j. Department of Commerce	326
k. Department of Labor	93
l. Independent Government Establishments (Federal Trade Commission, Smithsonian Institution, U. S. Shipping Board, etc.)	932
m. Congress and Federal Courts	233
n. Miscellaneous (Department, not specified)	1,723

State, County, and Municipal Services

State	6,288
County	8,849
Municipal	12,808

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Actors	652
Architects	4,844
Artists	3,214
Authors	1,956
Clergymen	46,718
Dentists	19,329
College Professors	16,022
Grade, High, and Private School Teachers	38,892
College and School Administrative Officials	29,949
Miscellaneous Teachers (Business college, dramatic art, health culture, military science, etc.)	2,282
Chemical Engineers and Chemists	2,374
Civil Engineers	12,156
Electrical Engineers	4,704
Mechanical Engineers	5,123
Mining and Metallurgical Engineers	1,490
Miscellaneous Engineers (Safety, sanitary, hydraulic, ventilation, marine, management, etc.)	3,912
Lawyers, Judges and Justices	51,654
Librarians	1,396
Musicians and Music Teachers	7,126
Nurses	4,750
Oculists and Optometrists	2,561
Osteopaths and Chiropractors	5,030
Photographers	2,142
Physical Directors and Athletic Coaches	1,257
Physicians and Surgeons	60,224
Public Accountants	7,312
Religious, Charity, and Social Workers	3,725
Scientists (Botanists, geologists, astronomers, not mentioning professional connection)	791
Miscellaneous—Professional (Private detectives, inventors, aviators, etc.)	3,493

NOT ENGAGED IN BUSINESS

Retired Men and Householders	87,005
Students	21,471

PERCENTAGE OF CIRCULATION IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	Per Cent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry	8%
Extraction of Minerals	2%
Manufacturing Industries	18%
General Trade Factors	13%
Wholesale and Retail Dealers	18%
Transportation and Public Service	5%
Government Services	5%
Professional Services	24%
Total	93%
Not engaged in business	7%
	100%

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More Deadly Than War

INFLUENZA ALONE SLAYS More Americans in a Month Than All the German Guns

At the Front Over There — **In the Hospitals Over Here**

In the ranks of the battling armies disease has hitherto been as a rule a far more potent enemy than the bullets of the foe. In the Spanish-American war, for every man shot in battle more than *thirteen* died of disease. In the Mexican war six died of disease to one from wounds. In the Crimean war France lost ten men by sickness for every one killed. In our own Civil War two died from disease for each one shot. During the Franco-Prussian war twelve Germans died of sickness to every one killed in battle. But modern hygiene was so far advanced at the time of the Russo-Japanese war that the world was startled by the fact that for the first time in the history of armies there was only one death from disease for every two men who died fighting. In the recent great war sanitation worked on a super-scale and modern hygienic methods kept down the excessive death-rate. In the great battle of Civil, Social, Professional, and Business life, in which the mortality is greater than that of any war, you should fortify yourself against illness and inefficiency.

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Dyspepsia
Ear Trouble
Endurance
Eye Strain
Fat
Flat Foot
Headaches
Heredity
Hurrying
Infectious Diseases
Insomnia
Kidneys
Lockjaw
Love Marriages
Malaria
Melancholy
Mind Cures
Mineral Oils
Moonshine Liquor
Mosquitoes
Nose Infection
Old Age
Outdoor Living
Overweight
Patent Medicines
Proteins
Race Hygiene
Rectal Impairment
Relaxation
Rheumatism
Rickets
Rupture
Sex Hygiene
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

possible to tune out the fundamental heart and chest sounds and concentrate the attention of the entire class upon the magnified high-frequency murmur. At the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, a large multiple electrical stethoscope of our development is in use, and the entire amphitheater is so wired that each student

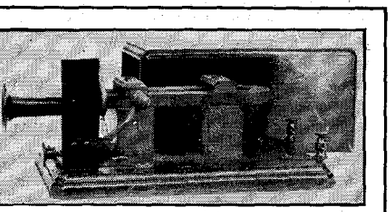

FIG. 2. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL TYPE THUMPER TELEPHONE

can listen. Other university medical schools are rapidly equipping themselves with this apparatus.

The latest development of our laboratories is the single electrical stethoscope, which is intended for private consultation. It was exhibited in June, 1925, for the first time at the national meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City.

The cathode-ray oscillograph, another product of our laboratories, is a vaccum-tube with a fluorescent end. A stream of electrons from a hot filament is made to impinge upon the fluorescent end of the tube, and wherever the electronic stream hits, there is produced a point of light. By influencing the electronic stream with the electrical current which we are studying, the point of light will trace a pattern on the screen, which shows in graphic form the nature of the controlling electrical current

With this device we can study visually the consonants and vowels of speech, and in combination with the electrical stethoscope, the variations of heart and chest sounds are rendered visible.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Harvard, one of the greatest authorities on heart diseases, has written a number of authoritative reference works on the subject. In order to convey to his readers what a leaky heart sounds like, it was necessary for Dr. Cabot in his writings, to adopt a semaphoric code system. It was necessary for the reading physician to decode these symbols and convey to his mind an impression of what the original heart sounds like.

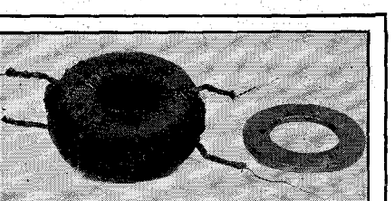

FIG 3 CABLE TYPE LOADING COIL AND ONE OF THE IRON DUST CORE RINGS THAT MAKE UP THE LOADING COIL

Dr. Cabot had long wished to make phonograph records of typical heart cases to accompany his books, but there was available no suitable electrical pick-up or recording apparatus until the advent of

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the electrical stethoscope, operated in conjunction with a system of electrical recording, developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Dr. Cabot's dream is now being realized, and for the past several weeks he has been making, in the Columbia Phonograph Studios, electro-stethoscope records of human hearts in all their vagaries. (Fig. 12, page 42.)

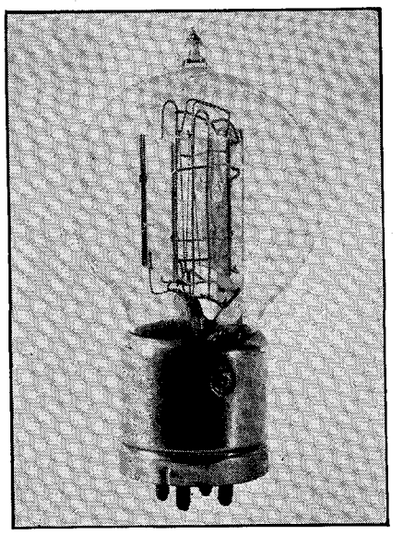


FIG. 4. THE VACUUM TUBE REPEATER

Curiously enough, we are told, the electrical stethoscope is finding uses in industrial fields. The manufacturers of automobiles are considering its use for picking up and analyzing noises from gear boxes and other parts, which noises they hope to eliminate by improved acoustic designs. Its latest venture is for the location of bridge and dock timbers damaged

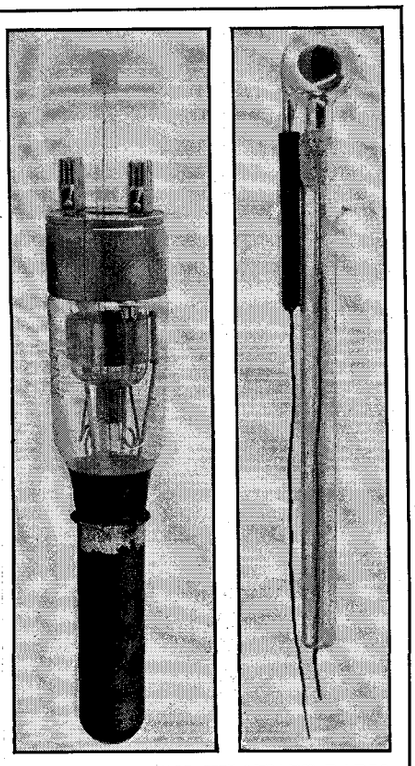
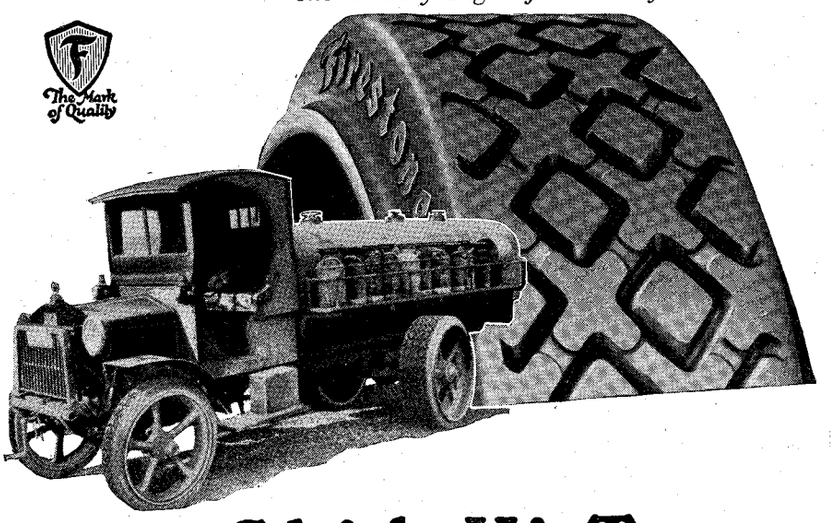


FIG. 6. (LEFT) TEN KILOWATT RADIO BROADCASTING TUBE.
FIG. 7. PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELL



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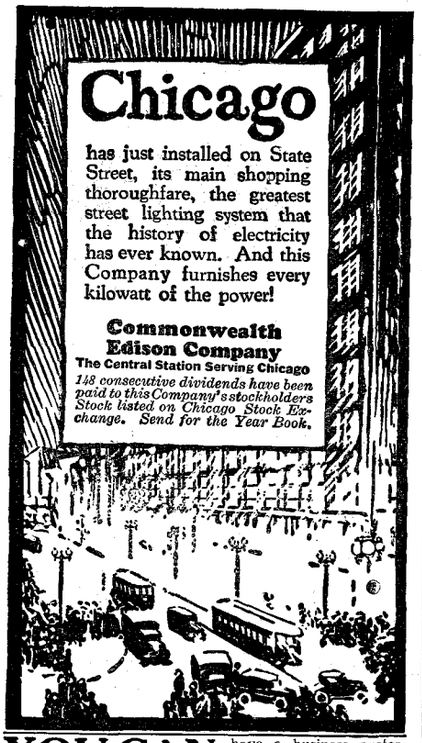

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

by marine boring-worms known as "teredos." Throughout Southern coastal waters many millions of dollars are lost annually through the destruction of bridge and dock timbers by teredos.

Because teredos make only minute holes where they enter piling, the piling may

FIG. 15 (A). MIDGET RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER

appear in perfect condition, altho the interior is practically destroyed. Each teredo has a head equipped with a boring apparatus which looks very much like a steel clam-shell bucket used for the unloading of coal from barges, and obviously, in drilling his way through a pile, the teredo must make some noise. Our tests indicate that the slightest pin-scratch on a piece of dock timber will be readily picked up by the electrical stethoscope and amplified so as to be plainly heard. (Fig. 13, page 43.) To quote further:

FIG. 15 (B). A CONFERENCE OVER THE LUNCH TABLE SHOWING USE OF AUDIPHONE

The Georgia Highway Commission appealed to the Bell telephone system for some form of sound-detection device for the location of teredo-infested timbers, and we are planning within the next month or two to place suitably adapted electrical stethoscope apparatus at its disposal. It is hoped that with this detection apparatus,

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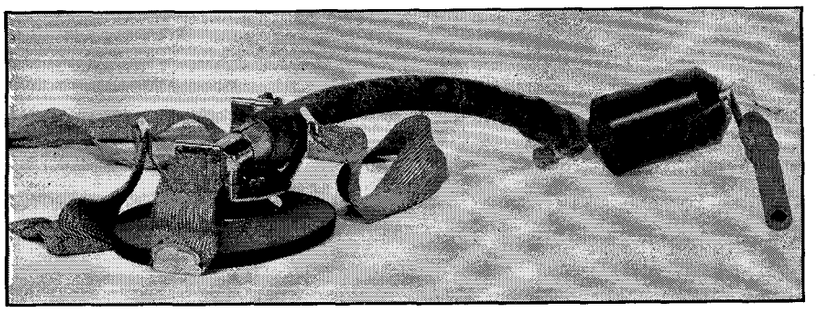

FIG. 9. THE ARTIFICIAL LARYNX

hey can develop an inspection system hat will save the Southern States many illions of dollars.

In connection with our studies on speech nd hearing, we found it necessary to evelop a high quality system of speech-ecording. This is done by means of a pecial transmitter of the radio-broad-asting type. The current from the mplifier drives an electrical cutting tool hich is used to engrave a master phono-raph wax record.

The old type of direct acoustic recording id not record frequencies much below 00 to 350 per second. The new method uts on the record frequencies as low as 0 to 100 and up to 5,000 to 6,000 per econd. This range covers all of the peech and music frequencies that are of ny consequence.

For reproducing from the record, two ystems are available. First, the straight coustic principle with a special design of eedle arm, diaphragm and horn, from which here results a matched impedance of all the arts, including the sound chamber, which ermits all of the frequencies from 90 to ,000 per second to be emitted without istortion.

The other method of reproducing speech r music from a record is entirely electrical. n arm connected with a needle vibrates etween pole-pieces, thus producing an lectrical current simulating the sounds ngraved on the record. High-quality mplifiers operate loud-speakers of the arge cone type.

To assist those who are hard of hearing, he Bell Laboratories have recently de-eloped a hearing aid in which the ear-iece consists of a midget telephone eceiver manufactured from permalloy, astened to a specially molded ear-plug. (Fig. 15-A and 15-B).

Our research engineers, particularly Dr. Harvey Fletcher and R. L. Wegel, have nade exhaustive studies in the human nechanism of speech and hearing. In conjunction with ear specialists, a line of audiometers has been developed which enables the otologists to measure with extreme precision the hearing of any individual throughout the entire range of speech frequency.

In recent years it has been realized that many children make poor school grades, or even fail, simply because they do not hear. Some children with slightly reduced hearing, have really been harmed by segregating them with those who are much more deaf. What was wanted was a quick, reliable means of dividing children into groups according as they hear, or do not hear, speech of a particular degree of loudness. So our engineers proceeded to develop an audiometer wherein speech from a phonograph record is electrically reproduced in a dozen or more head telephone receivers so a number of persons could hear the phonograph at the same time. An entire schoolroom can be tested simultaneously. Listening, the children write down all they can hear. From a key chart compared with their papers, there is obtained their percentage of hearing loss.

When this exceeds a certain amount, the child should be referred to an ear specialist for attention. Probably 75 per cent. of these very deaf children can be cured of their deafness, or at least greatly helped, if given special medical attention at an early age. Those only partially defective in hearing should be given the front row of seats in school, and in the majority of cases the supposed dulness will disappear like magic, for then the children can hear their teacher.

Wonders never cease, and as many of you undoubtedly noticed in the newspapers and telephone journals, the engineers of the Bell telephone system have achieved direct telephone communication between New York and London. These telephonic talks between New York and London have been taking place each week-end during the past months on an experimental basis.

There is no end to research, and under the "ceaseless compulsion of the mind's desire we must always go on and on in that search for the truth which lies in the realm of mystery." One by one we will turn the infinite pages of the book that has been written by the Hand Divine.

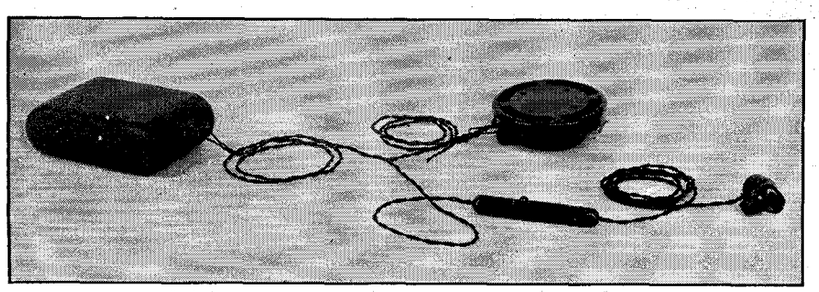

FIG. 14. PARTS OF AUDIPHONE, SHOWING MIDGET RECEIVER AND TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

OUR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS SHIFTING

ONE OF THE GREATEST business transitions in the history of the United States is now in progress, due to the reaction of industry and merchandising to "the shifting tide of population, sources of raw materials, new routes and methods of transportation." So remarks the New York *Commercial*, calling attention to the way in which industries are leaving the sections of the country with which they have long been identified, and building up new centers elsewhere. For instance—

Years ago New England was the great textile center of the country, not alone because the center of population was near by, but because New England was populated by people from England who had their training in the industries of Great Britain. Brockton and Lynn were the centers of the shoe and leather industry, and Grand Rapids the center of the furniture industry.

Some twenty-five years ago, however, business thought began to be focused on reduction of manufacturing and distribution costs, and this meant recognition of the shifting center of population and other new factors such as source of raw materials, labor supply, power, and transportation.

Cotton was grown in the South, for example. There they have water-power, cheap labor, and moderately good transportation. The heat of summer, which formerly worked against obtaining labor to operate textile plants, has been largely overcome through the application of mechanical cooling and moisture-controlling devices. The textile industry began to shift and is rapidly being transferred to Southern States.

Wisconsin has its timber-lands, lakes and rivers for water-power, and, consequently, this State has seen the erection of immense paper-mills on a parity with those of Maine. St. Louis, being close to the cattle country and the source of leather, labor, and power, has attracted capital there in the manufacture of shoes.

Pittsburgh, as the center of the steel industry, has suffered great inroads in prestige in favor of the Central West, notably Indiana Harbor and Gary. Here several cities have literally been built to order on the sand dunes at the foot of Lake Michigan because at that point come together most logically iron ore, coal, and water transportation. Culmination of the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway idea should serve to increase the importance of the Middle West as an industrial center.

Any plan of marketing finished products must take into consideration the westward shifting center of population, formerly near New England, now in a small Indiana town. Manufacturers have taken advantage of the situation in two ways, by moving their plants westward, or by moving their main office westward. Many Eastern manufacturers have purchased or erected branch plants in Southern, Western, or Midwestern cities; also Canada. Raw material and semifinished goods are delivered to these branch plants and finished and shipped to the near-by territory with saving in transportation and time compared to shipping from a single point remote from the center of population.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Gary, Indiana, is just entering its twenty-first year. It was in 1906, we are reminded by the Associated Press, that the United States Steel Corporation selected this portion of the Lake Michigan sand dunes for its "new Pittsburgh." "To-day Lake County, with Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting, has a population of 300,000," and within the year a twenty-three-story hotel will be started to cost $2,500,000.

The other side is represented in the protests and complaints that have been following the removal of New England cotton-mills to the South. A recent example is the decision of the Otis mills in Ware, Massachusetts, to move southward. But such vigorous feeling was stirred up in western Massachusetts that local interests have persuaded stockholders to postpone a final decision while some plan is being worked out to allow profitable operation of the present mills. Whatever the Otis Company may do, the trend has been evident for a dozen years, remarks the New York *Times*, "and has alarmed thoughtful economists in New England," who are still in doubt "whether the decline in the textile industry is permanent." A number of mill towns have already "been sold out." In Ware, about 1,500 of the 8,000 inhabitants have been making their living out of the mills. If the mills are moved, and no new industries take their place, these people will have to go elsewhere. "There may be another great readjustment of population in New England." *The Times* recalls that New England is used to such readjustments. The earlier immigration was mostly from Britain and Ireland. Some thirty years ago the influx of French Canadians began; then came the Poles. In recent years the Poles have been showing a tendency to leave the mills and settle upon the "abandoned farms of New England." So, we are told:

It is not inconceivable that a continued transfer of New England's larger mills to the South would stimulate the "back-to-the-farm" movement. It would also encourage the development of small manufacturing concerns specializing in articles of luxury and in products which require especially skilled labor. This, in itself, will involve a readjustment in the economic activities of New England.

The chief reason why the textile mills go South, in the opinion of the New York *Commercial*, is the presence of labor agitators in New England who stir up strikes and make operation unprofitable. And local public sentiment often backs up the strikers. So, many mill-owners, "worn out with the conditions which exist in so many industrial sections of the North," go South, where "the agitator is not permitted," and where "for the time being, at least, the mill operator who establishes a plant is certain of desirable help, public sympathy—and no unions."

But a New England mill-town paper, the New Bedford *Times*, takes a very different attitude. The chief reason for shifts like that proposed by the Otis Company is not, we are told, the location of fuel or raw material, or the fancied greater ease of shipment to consuming centers, but the fact that mill executives "look forward to longer working hours and lower labor costs in the South." Massachusetts, we are reminded, has an eight-hour-day law. The New Bedford daily does not object to the Massachusetts law, but rather insists that, "if the eight-hour day is the right thing for labor in Massachusetts, it should be enforced in every corner of this country." "Every earnest working man and woman, every labor leader, every Representative or Senator elected from this section of the country should insistently demand the establishment of the national eight-hour day." It is further argued:

The tendency of industry is not toward longer hours. It is distinctly toward the shorter stint of labor. The "five-day week" proposal, while it may never be generally accepted, shows something of the basic trend. It is doubtless only a matter of time till the eight-hour day will be generally in force. In that day the industrial plants which have run away to the South to get the advantage of long hours may find to their cost that they have been able to enjoy only a temporary advantage.

Finally, it is interesting to note the comment of a Southern newspaper on these editorials in Northern papers. The Montgomery *Advertiser* admits that the South has decided advantages over the East in many respects, altho "it is possible that when the South becomes more highly industrialized, these same problems will arise in this section; but we trust it is not probable. Certainly, if the South profits by the experience of the East, they will not arise." But, at any rate, that is not a matter for the present, says the Alabama daily, which concludes:

The South welcomes capital and is fair to it, and the South offers extremely favorable labor conditions. Eastern manufacturers are becoming more dissatisfied with the conditions that face them. Many have already deserted the East for the South, and more will follow them. Every Southern State and community, then, should be on the alert to attract these southbound industries.

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WHERE THE FARMER'S MONEY GOES

THE amazing increase in living expenses in the last forty years is only one of the things shown in a recently published comparison between the farmer's expenditures of to-day and those of a generation ago. Even more interesting is the revelation of the rise in the farmer's standard of living. Prof. Ralph A. Felton of Cornell University is responsible for figures bearing upon the living expenses of two generations of the same family, both of which lived on the same farm, and *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln) prints the two budgets as follows:

	1880	*1924*
Light, inc. upkeep	$ 1.73	$ 99.00
Food	52.00	447.73
Clothing	93.68	280.15
Three children	61.81	411.43
Church	72.20	95.07
Doctor and Medicine	6.40	167.30
Papers and books	2.50	161.70
Trips and vacations	....	22.26
Amusements	....	27.65
General operations, coal, gas, auto, labor	14.96	691.51
Miscellaneous	16.17	159.82
Totals	$321.45	$2,563.62

In a brief editorial comment *The Nebraska Farmer* admits that the figures are interesting but not conclusive; "for purposes of comparison they do little more than center attraction upon the items in the present family budget that either are very much greater or additional to a budget of thirty-five years ago." To quote further:

The extent to which living expenses have increased in three and one-half decades is really remarkable, being in this case eightfold, but of greater intelligence is the fact that most of this increase is only in keeping with the advanced plane of living to which the American people have progressed.

The farmer is entitled to the same conveniences that city folks enjoy, and this represents everything that is included in the 1924 budget of the family referred to. Therefore, while living expenses on the farm have increased tremendously, and this accounts in a large part for the difficulty farmers have in getting ahead with their present income, it is also a fact that farmers are not to be denied this advanced scale of living unless other classes share equally in the scheme of retrenchment.

All of which is not to say that many farm folks are not living beyond their means, but the same is true of city folks, only to a greater degree. In point of modern home conveniences, the farm is not as favorably situated as the city. This is to be deplored, for it has to do with greater contentment on the farm and more stable social conditions. Farm life must be satisfying, and this can not be brought about until there is a greater measure of economic equality between farm and city.

Another study of a similar kind, also throwing light on the farmers' standard of living, has recently been made by the Department of Agriculture. It embraces 2,886 white families of selected localities in ten States: New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut in New England; Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia in the South; Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Ohio

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in the Central West—representing various types of farms with an average size of 147.5 acres. The chief results of the inquiry as set forth in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture are summed up as follows in a New York *Times* editorial:

The average value of all goods, both furnished by the farm and purchased, is given as $1,597.50 per family of 4.4 persons. Of this amount, $658.80 is spent for food. Rent is only $199.60; clothing is $234.90. The average value of "operation goods" (that is, fuel, hired help, use of automobile, telephone, carfare, etc.) is $213.10, and of "advancement goods" $104.80. The remaining "goods" include health, personal belongings, and insurance.

Husbands and wives spend only $58.80 and $59.30, respectively, for clothing whereas the sons and daughters between nineteen and twenty-four spend $90.40 and $99. The clothing expenditure begins to descend after the twenty-fourth year. Only $40.20 per family is spent for furnishings, an average that would be lifted somewhat if the 265 families that spent nothing whatever for this purpose were omitted. The total expenditure for health was but $61.60 per family. The "personal goods" included $14.50 per family for gifts, $1.20 for jewelry, $9.40 for toilet articles, $4.30 for candies, sodas, etc., and $11.60 for tobacco, pipes, etc. The annual cost of the use of the automobile "for household purposes," which is $79.70, is almost as great as the cost of fuel, $85.20.

The item of most significance is that which tells the amount of "advancement goods," which is distributed: $37.90 for education, $11.20 for reading matter, $3.90 for organization dues, $28.20 church, Sunday-school and missions, $1.10 for the Red Cross and other welfare organizations, and $22.50 for recreation—a little over $100 in all.

RAILWAY MILEAGE INCREASING

REAL significance is found by *The Railway Age* in the fact that for the first time in nine years railway mileage is increasing instead of declining, that the railroads are branching out again after a decade of shrinkage. In 1925, according to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission recently made public, the total railway mileage of the United States showed an increase after having shown a decline for the nine preceding years. And statistics that *The Railway Age* is compiling for itself indicate that there was another increase in 1926. As this railroad journal comments:

There are two kinds of railway mileage—"mileage owned" and "mileage operated," the latter being larger than the former because some lines are operated under trackage rights by two or more railways. The true test of whether more miles are being built than torn up by the railways as a whole is the change that occurs in any year in total "mileage owned," which for 1925 has only now become available. "Mileage owned" reached its maximum on June 30, 1916, when it was 254,251. It declined 214 miles in the latter half of 1916; 411 miles in the year 1917; 97 miles in 1918; 377 miles in 1919; 307 miles in 1920; 1,669 miles in 1921; 763 miles in 1922; 191 miles in 1923; and 66 miles in 1924, a total decline of 4,095 miles. It increased 412 miles in 1925, or to 250,568 miles. The figures reflect the changes that have been occurring in the traffic, earnings and financial condition of the railways. The largest declines occurred in 1921 and 1922, when the percentage of net return earned averaged less than in any other two years in history. When a complete check of the mileage by States in 1925 can be made it will undoubtedly be found that most of the increases have occurred in the South, where recent increases in traffic and earnings have been relatively the largest.

GROWING POPULARITY OF INHERITANCE-TAX INSURANCE

THE best way to beat the inheritance tax, according to a life-insurance expert, is to take out a policy for the purpose of providing funds to pay the inheritance taxes imposed on large estates at death. Mr. L. G. Simon of the Equitable Life has been giving instruction on inheritance-tax insurance at New York University. He recalls that the United States Chamber of Commerce has told of an estate which consisted mainly of the stock of a certain manufacturing corporation. Because this corporation had plants in different States and because of incorporation in several different States, the total inheritance taxes paid to each State and to the Federal Government caused a total shrinkage in this estate of over 60 per cent. Mr. Simon is quoted as follows by Edward G. Connelly in an article on the financial page of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

Many men of wealth have attempted to avoid the tax by a transfer of their properties to the heirs during lifetime. But the various inheritance-tax laws in this country are reenforced to offset the successful evasion of the tax by a transfer of property. The inheritance-tax statutes reach out and impose the tax upon all property transferred by the decedent in contemplation of death or intended to take effect at death. The fact that a transfer of property during lifetime would mean litigation and subsequent delay of inheritance clearly emphasized to the public so affected that the only remedy or the only offset to the inheritance tax would be the proceeds of life-insurance policies for that specific purpose.

But in the revenue act of 1926, the Federal estate tax was materially decreased and there is a popular fallacy that the decrease in rate would subsequently reduce the amount of inheritance-tax insurance to be written this and subsequent years. This assumption, however, is based upon incomplete observation, since there has been no reduction in the State inheritance-tax laws.

We have found that with the fair rates now in force people are more ready to accept our suggestions as to means of payment than to seek ways of avoiding the tax altogether. And the number of estates liable to taxation is on the increase, and the public is rapidly becoming universally educated to the usefulness of insurance for tax purposes.

Judging from our experience, the growth in the number of individual policies resulting from prosperity and from the greater interest of the people in this kind of insurance will be more than sufficient to take care of any losses due to decreased rates and increased exemptions.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 15.—Defeated northern soldiers seize three American merchantmen at Shasi, west of Hankow, on the upper Yangtze River, but are driven off by the American gunboat *Elcano*.

December 16.—Premier Mussolini, of Italy, in an interview with an Associated Press correspondent, says that a Franco-Italian agreement is one of the fundamental necessities of European evolution.

Charges that a secret monarchist military clique is building up an illegal reserve army in Germany, with munitions and airplanes hoarded in Germany and Russia, are made in the Reichstag, and the Social Democrats offer a motion of non-confidence in the Government. The Reichstag adjourns without taking a vote.

December 17.—The Socialists' motion of lack of confidence in the Government is adopted in the German Reichstag, 249 to 171, the Communists and Socialists joining hands with the Nationalists and Fascists against Germany's minority Government. Chancellor Marx agrees to carry on the Government until a new ministry is formed.

The French Senate votes by an overwhelming majority for Premier Poincaré's budget as a step toward stabilizing French finances.

A bloodless military coup under the leadership of former President Smetona overthrows the Government of Premier Slesevicius in Lithuania, the inciting cause of the coup being the treaty of neutrality between the Slesevicius Cabinet and the Soviet Government of Russia.

A fourth destroyer flotilla is ordered to China by the British Admiralty.

December 20.—Germany's foreign policy remains the same despite the downfall of the Marx Cabinet, declares Foreign Minister Stresemann in a public address in Hamburg.

DOMESTIC

December 15.—The House Naval Committee sends a letter to President Coolidge asking for additional estimates on fast cruisers and dirigibles to bring the Navy up to the required strength.

The proposal to appropriate $500,000 to employ undercover Prohibition agents is eliminated in the Senate from the Treasury and Post Office Departments' appropriation bill, Vice-President Dawes ruling that the proposal is not in conformity with the rules of legislation. The proposal has been similarly disposed of in the House.

December 16.—Governor Small of Illinois appoints Senator-elect Frank L. Smith to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator William B. McKinley.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, and Edward L. Doheny, oil operator, are declared not guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government, by the jury in Criminal Division No. 1 of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis is elected to a second term of seven years as commissioner of league baseball at a salary increase of $15,000, making a total of $65,000 a year.

December 17.—In a letter to John C. O'Laughlin, publisher of the *Army and Navy Journal*, President Coolidge says he believes that the Navy is adequately provided for.

December 18.—President Coolidge agrees to the request of the House Naval Committee for an authorization of $105,000,000 for ten additional cruisers. The appropriation, however, will not be under the present budget.

December 19.—The faculty of the Political Science and Associated Schools of Columbia University issue a statement, saying that the war debt settlements are unsound in principle and should be completely reconsidered in the light of present knowledge.

December 20.—The House Naval Affairs Committee in secret session unanimously adopts a resolution calling for an appropriation at this session for three cruisers already authorized.

Thirty men are drowned when the *Linseed King*, a motor launch, capsizes in the Hudson River, New York City.

John W. Langley, formerly Republican Representative from the Tenth Kentucky District, is paroled from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary after serving eleven months of a two-year sentence for conspiracy to violate the national Prohibition laws.

For the first time since the World War international trade during the first half of 1926 approximated the figures of 1913, according to a survey by the Department of Commerce. The total value of export and import trade of thirty-two countries, whose aggregate foreign trade represents four-fifths of the trade of the world, was $24,542,000,000, according to the Department.

Couldn't Shake Each Other.—He was a stranger in the neighborhood, and had been brought to a dance at the local deaf-and-dumb hospital by an old friend, the doctor.

"How on earth can I ask a deaf-and-dumb girl to dance?" he asked, a trifle anxiously.

"Just smile and bow to her," replied the doctor.

So the young man picked out a pretty girl and bowed and smiled, and she bowed and smiled, and away they danced.

They danced not only one dance that evening, but three, and he was on the point of asking her for another when a strange man approached his partner and said, soulfully:

"I say, darling, when are we going to have another dance? It's almost an hour since I had one with you."

"I know, dear," answered the girl, "but I don't know how to get away from this deaf-and-dumb fellow!"—*Tid-Bits*.

Quo Vadis?—"There are two sides to every question," proclaimed the sage. "Yes," said the fool, "and there are two sides to a sheet of fly-paper; but it makes a difference to the fly which side he chooses."—*The Outlook*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

combat.—"I. M. W.," New York City.—The past tense of this verb is formed according to the regular rules of grammar, by adding *ed* to the present tense—*combated*, not *combatted*.

compote.—"C. A. E.," Chicago, Ill.—This word has two senses. The first is "stewed or preserved fruit, especially when so cooked as to preserve its form." The second is "a dish for holding fruits." Therefore, the term may be used to mean the contents of the dish, or the dish itself.

ilk.—"G. E. L.," New York City.—The word *ilk* has no plural. It means "same." "Of that *ilk*" means "of that same." It is a phrase denoting that a person's surname and the name of his estate are the same; as Kent *of that ilk*—that is, Kent of Kent. It is often improperly used as if *ilk* meant "race" or "kind."

received of, or from.—"W. M. R.," New York City.—Either preposition may be used.

ring the changes.—"H. H. A.," Indianapolis, Ind.—The expression "ringing the changes" arose from bell ringing where it refers to the exhausting of the combination of a carillon. To get an idea of how the bells of a carillon are rung turn to the dictionary and consult the world *carillon* Note especially definition 3.

rodomontade.—"E. C.," Dallas, Tex.—This word, not *rhodemontade*, means "vainglorious bluster; lofty bragging, as of one who boasts that he can roll mountains." The preferred modern spelling drops the "h" formerly used in spelling the word.

woman, women.—"A. M. R.," Rocky Mount, N. C.—The first of these terms is correctly pronounced *wu'man*—*u* as in *full*, *a* as in *final*—while the second is pronounced *wim'en*—*i* as in *hit*, *e* as in *get*.

"J. M.," Porto Alegre, Brazil.—(1) "*Yet* and *still* have many closely related senses, and, with verbs of past time, are often interchangeable, we may say, "while he was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child." *Yet*, like *still*, often applies to past action or state extending to and including the present time, especially when joined with *as*. We can say "he is feeble *as yet*," or "he is *still* feeble," with scarcely appreciable difference of meaning, except that the former statement implies somewhat more of expectation than the latter. *Yet* with a negative applies to completed action, often replacing a positive statement with *still*: "he has not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still*." *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share; "we may be successful *yet*" implies that success may begin at some future time; "we may be successful *still*" implies that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now."—FERNALD *Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions*.

(2) *Soon* respects some future period in general; *early* respects some particular period at no great distance. A person may come *soon* or *early:* in the former case he may not be long in coming from the time that the words are spoken; in the latter case he comes before the time appointed. He who rises *soon* does nothing extraordinary; but he who rises *early* exceeds the usual hour considerably. *Soon* is said mostly of particular acts, and is always dated from the time of the person speaking, if not otherwise expressed; come *soon* signifies after the present moment; *early*, if not otherwise expressed, has always respect to some specific time appointed; come *early* signifies a time set for a visit, a meeting, and the like.

(3) The form *towards* is the earlier form of *toward*, antedating it by about a quarter of a century and dating from 860 or thereabouts. It occurs in Alfred the Great's paraphrase of Boethius's "Consolation" made about 884. In the United States the form *toward* is given preference over *towards*, but both are in use on the American continent, the Canadians preferring *towards*.

"C. D.," New York City.—A verb in the singular is required to follow the singular subject *form*. But, instead of "*curdled* eggs," is not the proper word "*coddled* eggs," the definition of *coddle* being "to simmer in water"—"The best *form* of rare-cooked eggs for tubercular patients is *coddled* eggs"?

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Dangerous Job.—
EXPERIENCED WIDOW TRIMMER
—*Help Wanted ad in a California paper.*

Scaling Down the Overhead.—The Lord will provide—but not necessarily in the style to which you have been accustomed.—*Boston Transcript.*

No Remittance.—"We are dunning him, but without much effect."

"Are you unremitting?"

"Yes, and so is he."—*Louisville Courier.*

In at the Death.—MRS. KAYLOR—"Was your theater party a success?"

MRS. TAYLOR—"Yes, indeed. We arrived in time to see almost all of the last act."—*Life.*

The Old, Old Scream.—All the world loves a lover and it also loves to snicker at his love letters when read in court in a breach-of-promise suit.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Not Tall Enough.—Those of us who had pictured a giant of immense stature were keenly disappointed upon viewing the Spaniard for the first time. Paolino stands nine feet nine inches high.—*Alabama paper.*

Starts the Barrage.—"Do you like music?"

"I have only one objection to music," said Miss Cayenne. "It is agreeable enough to listen to, but it gives rise to an interminable amount of tiresome conversation."—*Washington Star.*

Luring the Ladies.—Ladies in this community find our shop an ideal place to get all kinds of hair work done. Popular Prices.

AND DON'T FORGET
We sell your favorite cigars
—*Ad in a Gorham (New York) paper.*

Practical Accomplishment.—A pacifistic gentleman stopt to try to settle a juvenile row.

"My boy," he said to one of the combatants, "do you know what the Good Book says about fighting?"

"Aw!" snorted the youth, "fightin' ain't one of them things you kin get out of a book, mister."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Progressive Pinching.—A woman gave her young son half a dollar to buy a pound of plums, saying: "Be sure, Tommy, to pinch one or two of them to see if they are ripe."

In a few moments Tommy returned with both the fruit and the half dollar.

"I pinched one, as you told me," he explained, "and then when the man wasn't looking I pinched the whole bag full."—*Progressive Grocer.*

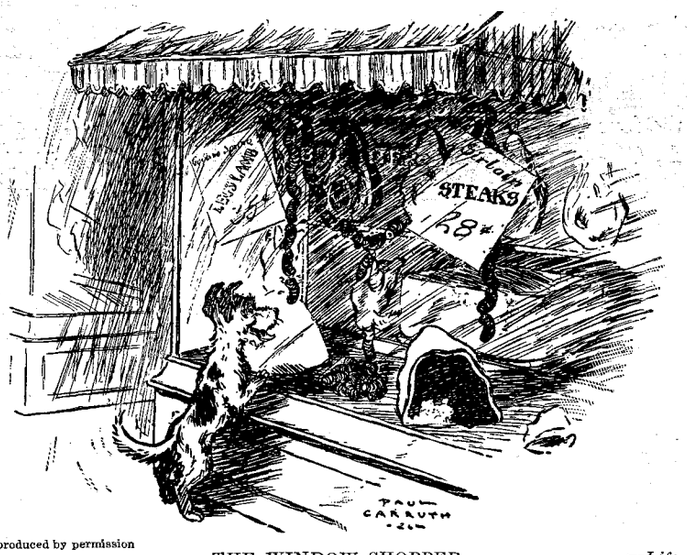
Shooting Skyward.—"My, but your little brother is growing!"

"Yes, ma'am; he comes up to the hem of mama's skirt now."—*Life.*

Fiery Specter.—
MOTHER KILLS HER
DAUGHTER AND SELF
THEN BURNS HOME
—*Arizona paper.*

Sheep and Goats.—THE MAN (real artist)—"Were they all artistic people you met there?"

THE GIRL—"Some of them were, but some were quite nice."—*Punch.*



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THE WINDOW SHOPPER —*Life.*

Motherly Motor.—
VIRGINIAN KILLED
BY AUTO SEEKING
TO PROTECT CALF
—*Tennessee paper.*

More Deadly Than the Male.—Women may be as able as men at automobile driving, but we as an expert pedestrian, always jump faster and farther when we find ourself in the path of a woman-driven car.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Feminine Version.—The obedient husband handed his wife his first pay after their marriage.

"Here's the week's roll, dear," he said.

"Hmpf!" she snorted, after counting the bills. "This isn't anything like the rolls that father used to make!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

Landed His Passengers.—PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER—"Why did you leave your last place?"

CHAUFFEUR—"My guv'nor and his wife fell out, sir."

PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER—"Oh, but why leave for that?"

CHAUFFEUR—"Well, if you *must* know, sir, they fell out of the car."—*London Opinion.*

Grand Appetite.—The child arrived from the Stillman camp at Grand Anse, Canada, in time to eat the Thanksgiving turkey.—*New York dispatch in a Richmond paper.*

Sudden Inspiration.—"And what did your wife have to say when you stood at the Pyramids?"

"Wanted to know if I had locked the kitchen door."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Doing a Houdini.—Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 2 P. M. from the Harlan Chapel with Reverend G. P. Hedley conducting the funeral services. Following which he was buried at Lafayette cemetery.—*California paper.*

Good-By!—"Whatever became of that portable garage of yours?"

"Oh, I tied the bulldog to it the other night and a cat ran by him."—*American Legion Weekly.*

The Merry Ha-ha.—POLICEMAN (to pedestrian, just struck by hit-and-run driver)—"Did you get his number?"

VICTIM—"No, but I'd recognize his laugh anywhere."—*Life.*

Shriving His Soul.—"Here's dat fi' bucks I owe ya, Spike," volunteered Second Story Steve.

"T'anks, Steve, but dere was no hurry," replied his friend.

"Nah, but it's like dis. I gotta dangerous job on ternight. I gotta contrack ta bump off a bloke, an' I wanta go inta de job wit' a clear conscience."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Mercifully Mute.—
The moving picture speaks,
And having spoken
The silence that one seeks
In films is broken.
Alas the lovely faces
Whose beguilance
Lay in their thousand graces—
And their silence.
—*Detroit News.*

Judicial Prerogative.—McGuinness had been posted to keep guard over the entrance to a road which led to an old and unsafe bridge. Presently a car came along and he held up his hand.

"What's the matter?" growled the driver.

At that moment McGuinness recognized him as the county magistrate.

"Oh, it's yerself, Yer Honor," he said genially.

"Yes, it is!" was the snappy answer.

"'Tis all right, then," said Mac, as he stept politely out of the way. "I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge, but seein' it's you, Yer Honor, 'tis a pleasure—go right ahead, sir!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

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